

REFORM URGED FOR METHODS OF SCOTLAND YARD

Appointment of Royal Commission of Inquiry Foreseen in Press

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Reform of Scotland Yard's methods of taking evidence is advised by all three members of the tribunal appointed by the Government to investigate what is known as the Savidge case. This case, which has attracted much attention, was that of a young woman who was subjected to a prolonged cross-examination in private by the police, after she had been acquitted of a charge of improper behavior in a public park brought against her by members of that majority, comprising Sir John Eldon Bankes, a distinguished judge, and John James Withers, Conservative member for Cambridge and a well-known solicitor, find the police who outcried the cross-examination "are not to blame because they were following apparently the established practice at Scotland Yard, which must be taken to be known and approved by those in higher authority than themselves." They also acquit the individual police officers as regards allegations of irregular behavior while the woman's interrogation was proceeding.

The minority report, signed only by the third member of the tribunal, H. R. Lees-Smith, Labor M. P. for Hastings, goes further. Strongly urging the need for revision of Scotland Yard's system of obtaining evidence it also refuses to acquit the individual police officers concerned. The Daily Chronicle, the Liberal organ of which Lord Reading, ex-Chief Justice, is chairman of the directors, foresees the appointment of a royal commission to go into the entire question of police methods.

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative organ, says the findings and conclusions "re-emphasize the necessity for that inquiry into police methods generally which has been promised by the Home Secretary."

The Daily Herald, representing Labor, takes a similar line. The Opposition has asked the Government for a discussion in Parliament, and the debate is expected next week.

Meanwhile The Times expresses a widely shared opinion in declaring that the tribunal's findings are not "shake in the least degree the general confidence which the Nation has so long reposed in the fairness and integrity of the force as a whole."

Geographers Meet in Annual Session

Delegates From Central Europe Attend First Time Since the War

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Delegates from all over the world are gathered in London for the International Geographical Congress which has opened here. This is the twelfth of the series, but the first since the war at which the central European states are represented. The conferences were started in Antwerp in 1871, and afterward held in various European cities, also once in Washington. The meeting preceding the present one was held in Cairo in 1925.

The present proceedings in London will be largely preliminary. The main work of the conference taking place at Cambridge on July 18 to 25, inclusive. Several subjects have been specially selected for discussion, including three which were recently under the consideration of a commission of the International Geographical Union.

The first of these is rural occupation including research into the "origin and causes of agglomeration or dispersion of rural habitation; influence of natural conditions, racial tradition, regimes of property and cultivation (agrarian communities) methods of colonization and so forth."

The second is the "international map," under which heading a discussion will be held on a map of the world on a scale of one to 1,000,000. The third is the study of coast and river "terraces," with an "objector

determining the existence of constant levels as they exist and fixing their succession, especially on the coast of western Europe and in the basin of the Mediterranean."

Other special subjects are the variation of climates, the flora, and fauna of high mountains and lastly a map of internal drainage areas. Additional special questions and papers may be read on any geographical subject in any language provided an abstract has been previously submitted in French or English for the secretary's approval. The scope of the term "geography" has recently been narrowed and it now consists of six main sections, mathematical, physical, biological, and historical geography, human geography and ethnography, cartography and surveys. Under these heads such different issues as a standard meridian, polar exploration, and migration will be included in the discussion. Various exhibitions will be available in Cambridge for the inspection of the delegates, including the "one to 1,000,000" map of the world as far as it is compiled at present and specimens of old maps in the possession of Cambridge University Library.

Soong to Test the Sincerity of Nationalists

Visit of Finance Minister to Peiping Expected to Aid in Reforms

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—T. V. Soong, Nationalist Minister of Finance, has left Shanghai for Peiping by steamer to meet the Nationalist leader and discuss the financial provisions for the new Nationalist Government. While Mr. Soong declines to reveal the objects of his mission, it is understood that with the completion of the military expedition against the North and the assembly of leaders, Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu Hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Chi-sen at Peiping the financial question is now uppermost.

During the military campaign, Nanking regularly financed the other leaders and the question of a regular appropriation of revenue is now raised. Mr. Soong's visit is likely to be the real test of the sincerity of the Nationalist movement and the avowals of Nationalist leaders, especially in view of the recent financial and economic conference held in Shanghai and Nanking and participated in by merchants, bankers and economic experts who advocated a radical reorganization of the Nationalist financial system, emphasizing the civilian voice.

The resolutions passed urged the economic rehabilitation of China and acknowledgment of foreign debts. They also included a reduction of the army to 500,000, thereby effecting a considerable saving for reconstruction purposes and elevating civilian control above military control.

The Nationalist leaders generally have accepted these proposals, but Mr. Soong's visit will decide whether their acceptance is backed by sincerity or mere words and promises in order to placate the growing strength of public opinion which demands a share in the public administration and civilian control, now that the military campaign is concluded.

EDISON MEDAL FUND LENT TO TREASURY

Congress Failed to Vote Money So Trade Chamber Acts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EAST ORANGE, N. J.—The Chamber of Commerce of the Oranges and Maplewood has just sent \$1000 to the United States mint. The money is to pay for striking a medal which will be presented to Thomas A. Edison by President Coolidge on Oct. 24, the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the incandescent electric light bulb.

Congress passed a bill providing for the medal, but appropriated no money to pay for it. The Chamber of Commerce of Mr. Edison's home city offered to lend the money to the Treasury Department until Congress passed the necessary appropriation. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, decided to accept the loan.

The union was elected as follows: Sir F. Dyson of England, president; Prof. Abetti Florence, vice-president; Prof. Andoyer of the Sorbonne, Professor Norland of Denmark and Professor Nuss of Prague. Professor Schlesinger of America remains vice-president.

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Electrons Change Their Motion in Atoms Astronomical Congress at Leyden Is Told

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LEYDEN, Holland—The general assembly of the International Astronomical Congress has been granted \$200 for an astronomical catalogue published by Hyderabad and Oxford, \$150 to Professor Niland of Holland for publications concerning variable stars, \$26 for the British Astronomical Association, \$100 extra and an additional \$200 to the Bureau de l'Heure of Paris, notwithstanding serious objections by the president, M. de Sitter, backed by Professor Deslandres of Paris.

The invitations of America for 1932 and of Professor Deslandres for the following congress in Paris were accepted. The congress closed with a long ovation to the president.

The delegates visited a laboratory, Professor Keesom demonstrating the liquefaction of hydrogen, air and helium. Professor de Haas communicated the result of magnetic electrical investigations undertaken with Professor Becquerel, confirming the probability of the theories of Ehrenfest and Lenz that electrons change their motion in atoms, thus reversing the law of Langevin which assumes a directing force to act on their atoms.

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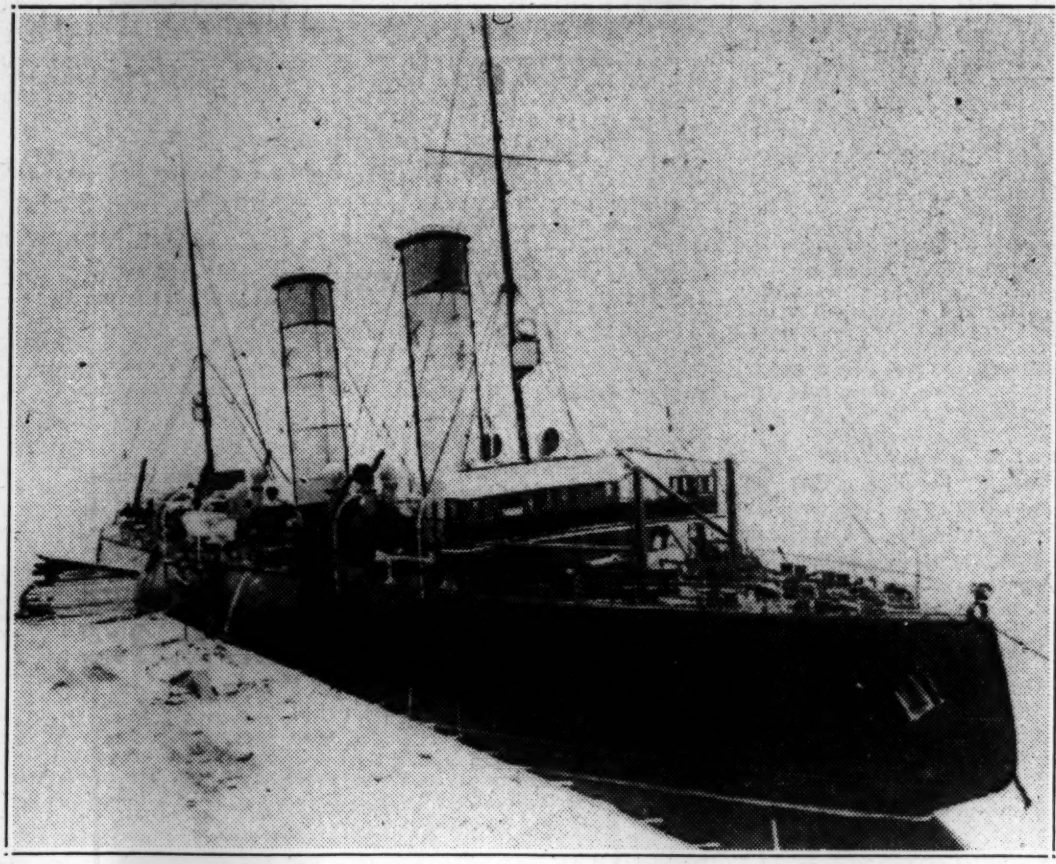
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Playing Heroic Part in Arctic Rescue Work



The Russian Ice-Breaker Krassin, Which Has for Weeks Past Been Crashing Its Way, Slowly but Surely, Through the Ice Fields and Frozen Waters of the North, Has Already Brought Relief to Several Members of the Crew of Gen. Umberto Nobile's Airship, Italia, as Well as to Other Would-Be Rescuers, and Is Still Pursuing Its Mission.

Other Rescues of Italia Crew Anticipated

(Continued from Page 1)

location and the hope is held that he and his companions may have reached this point and become marooned with them. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian explorer, has always thought that the missing Italian rescue commission hold a similar view.

The five men taken aboard the Krassin from an ice floe near the scene of the Italia crash are all stated to be in a normal condition.

Remarkable Rescue Work
The safe arrival at Kings Bay of Captain Sora and Van Dongen climaxed two days of remarkable rescue work in the Arctic in which nine men have been brought from positions of extreme peril. There remained marooned seven men whose location is known, and an even dozen are still missing.

When Captain Sora and Van Dongen started their attempt to reach the Noble survivors near Foy Island by trekking across the ice, they were accompanied by Varming, a Dane. He, however, was left at Cape Brown with a dog team. The ice breaker Braganza is now heading for his camp.

Five others are marooned near Cape Platen, where the Russian aviator Chukhovskiy made a forced landing with his big seaplane. They are well provisioned, and have sent word by radio that they would not be in extreme need for a fortnight.

Two Groups of Six Men
The 12 missing are in two groups of six each. First there are the half dozen men who were carried away with the bag of the Italia when the dirigible crashed on May 25. Their whereabouts is a matter of conjecture only.

Then there are Roald Amundsen and his five companions who left the coast of Norway in a French naval seaplane and were swallowed up in the Arctic muck. Other planes, ships and hunting and fishing vessels have searched for them over a wide territory without even a modicum of success.

OSLO, Norw. (P)—A plea against hasty judgment as to responsibility for the disaster to the Italia polar expedition was voiced by J. L. Mowinkel, Prime Minister of Norway, in an interview with the newspaper Dagbladet.

"The whole world is anxiously awaiting an explanation of the Italia drama," said the Premier. But no hasty judgments must be formed. While General Nobile's narrative of the flight and the wreck is somewhat

obscure, nobody should attack a man suffering under such misfortunes as he is enduring."

Mr. Mowinkel added that the Noble expedition, like others of similar character, would undoubtedly be the object of thorough investigations from several sources.

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The Swedish flier, Lieut. Einar Paal Lundborg, who rescued Gen. Umberto Nobile on June 24, has been promoted to the rank of Captain of the Royal Swedish Flying Corps, and received his first merit medal in gold, awarded by the Swedish Aviation Society.

Lieut. Lundborg's most spectacular flight, prior to the Spitsbergen venture, was one from the Malmeslett air field in the central Swedish province of Oestergothland to the Boden Fortress in Swedish Lapland, close by the Finnish border. He covered 600 miles in five hours and ten minutes without an intermediate landing. The following day he bettered his own record by returning to Malmeslett in four hours and 25 minutes.

LABOR PARTY WINS
HALIFAX BY-ELECTION

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Labor Party has scored a big victory in the Halifax by-election, where its candidate got in with 4951 majority over the Liberal representative who secured 12,585 votes, while the Conservatives obtained only 10,804.

Halifax was the constituency held by the former Speaker, J. H. Whitley, whose retirement has caused the present contest. It has hitherto been regarded as a Liberal stronghold, but has been uncontested since 1918, according to the British custom, which considers the Speaker as outside party politics and ordinarily exempts his seat from the election struggle.

SAFETY PLEDGES SIGNED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Under the auspices of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce a "Safety Week" campaign is being conducted here in an effort to induce children to use playgrounds instead of the city streets for their recreation. Safety pledge cards have been signed by more than 15,000 children at city playgrounds as part of the campaign program.

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Geneva Receives Drug Statistics

England Has First Factory for Cocaine Manufacture—Morphine Exports Are Less

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The first factory in England for the manufacture and sale of cocaine has recently been licensed by the British Government, according to the latter's annual report to the League of Nations on the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs published here. Hitherto Great Britain has been entirely dependent on imports for its supply of this drug.

The exports of morphine in 1927 show a further reduction of 7000 ounces over the figures of 1926 which were the lowest since 1921. The total production of morphine is 90,000 ounces, of which 60,000 is exported under license and the remainder retained for the medicinal needs of the British Isles.

The licensed exports of heroin, on the other hand, have increased from 6500 ounces to over 11,000 and the total manufactured from 11,100 to 17,400. The decrease in the exports of morphine and the increase in the exports of heroin are both mainly attributable to the altered demand in France. No seizures of drugs of British origin are reported anywhere in the world during the year and the one reported in China in 1926 has been traced as a legitimate consignment exported under license to Prague and obtained there by a smuggler "through intermediary of a retail chemist at Brno."

The report further states that with a view of obtaining closer co-operation in the work of fighting the illicit drug traffic, arrangements were made during 1927 for a direct interchange of information between the Home Office in London and the Treasury Department in Washington. Forty-

seven cases of illicit trafficking were reported by Great Britain to the League during the year. The report contains the subsequent development of the seizure in Southampton in 1926 "of a consignment of a substance called lubrilin shipped from France to the Far East which on analysis proved to be morphine disguised by an admixture of some innocuous substance." Details of the case were immediately communicated to the French authorities, who have now reported "no offense against the existing French law relating to dangerous drugs appears to have been committed." It is hoped here that steps will be taken at an early date to amend French legislation in order to close what seems to be an easy loophole for smugglers.

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Among the cotton by-products being investigated by chemists, economists, and technologists, a new development has recently been worked out in the use of cottonseed hulls which will permit their utilization in the manufacture of rayon, lacquers, leather substitutes, celluloid, and other articles made from cellulose, as well as in the manufacture of high grade paper.

The process is said to differ radically from any heretofore used in attempts to salvage the values known to exist in cottonseed hulls, because a perfect separation of the lint from the hulls is brought about by a chemical rather than a mechanical process. "Chemical cotton" has been produced in limited quantity by one process, in use in recent years, which first separates the lint from the hulls mechanically and then purifies the lint chemically. Another process effects a mechanical separation of the lint, which sells under the designation "hull fiber" as the lowest grade of cotton linters, and "hull bran," used as a filler or dilutant in the manufacture of livestock feed. Neither of these methods is extensively used, as neither one recovers the high cellulose value of the hulls.

The annual cotton crop in the United States produces an average of about 1,500,000 tons of seed hulls. Local demand for cattle feed fixes their value. The price fluctuates widely, having been as low as \$2 a ton at some cotton oil mills in 1927. Last year thousands of tons were burned under boilers.

In 1899 the country's cottonseed crop amounted to 4,000,000 tons and its average value was \$15 a ton. The cottonseed crushing industry was then in its infancy. Last year more than 6,000,000 tons were crushed, yielding almost 1,000,000 tons of crude cottonseed oil, almost 3,000,000 tons of cottonseed cake and meal, almost 2,000,000 tons of hulls and more than 1,000,000 bales of linters.

The new chemical cellulose industries, as well as the requirements for high grade paper-making material, have tremendously broadened the demand for cotton linters and correspondingly increased the value of cottonseed.

Mechanical separation of the lint from the hulls produces a disintegrated, short fiber which sells for 2c or 3c a pound as against 8c to 12c for the highest grade of cotton linters. Rayon manufacturers and others in the chemical cellulose industries using cotton rather than wood pulp, even when using the highest grade of linters as raw material, must purify it chemically, and the paper manufacturer must bleach it. This processing and the resulting shrinkage add considerably to the cost of the raw material.

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
BRUSSELS—The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved the proposals of the Minister of Justice to extend clemency in cases of imprisonment. The arrangement enabling punishment to be suspended pending good behavior is found to work well where sentences up to six months are concerned, and the present change is to extend the sentences up to three years, and also the scope of the offenses to which the law applies.

Under the new arrangement a judge can, at his discretion, impose a sentence of "conditional imprisonment," enforceable only if the culprit relapses into crime.

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New "Chemical Cotton" Process May Salvage Cottonseed Hulls

By-Product Would Be Used in Rayon, Lacquer, Paper and Articles Made From Cellulose, Thereby Eliminating Former Waste

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—Among the cotton by-products being investigated by chemists, economists, and technologists, a new development has recently been worked out in the use of cottonseed hulls which will permit their utilization in the manufacture of rayon, lacquers, leather substitutes, celluloid, and other articles made from cellulose, as well as in the manufacture of high grade paper.

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HOOVER FRIEND OF WEST, SAYS ZIMMERMAN

G. O. P. Nominee Favorable to Waterway, Wisconsin Governor Avers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MADISON, Wis.—"With the prospect of a St. Lawrence tidewater route through the heart of the continent, the assurance of no such waterway as Alfred Smith is elected president, I don't see how anybody in Wisconsin or anywhere in the Northwest can do otherwise than support Hoover."

This statement epitomizes the viewpoint of Gov. Fred R. Zimmerman, who as a candidate for re-election as Wisconsin's executive, already has interested himself in the formation of Hoover-Zimmerman clubs throughout the State.

Commenting upon the attempts by midwestern opponents of Mr. Hoover to swing the farmer vote to the error of Mr. Smith, Zimmerman said: "If the Northwest wants a waterway it doesn't want Smith."

"I cannot imagine any farmer in Wisconsin, in Michigan, in Illinois, in Iowa, Minnesota, or in any state in this area hesitating for a minute as to whether Hoover or Smith if he had no other issue than this to consider. Every one of them should be for Hoover without a second thought."

Biggest Economic Possibility
The waterway, Governor Zimmerman pointed out, is the biggest single economic possibility which the immediate future holds forth to this section of the United States.

"Liverpool," the Governor pointed out, "is the wheat market of the world. It now establishes the purchase price on this grain. Russia is a great wheat-producing nation. And the waterway with the St. Lawrence waterway a reality we could easily get wheat to Liverpool at a lower price than it would cost to bring it either from Russia or Australia or from any other wheat-producing country."

"We now have small boats, say of a 14-foot maximum draft, plying the St. Lawrence. They move from the lake ports to Montreal, where they are unloaded and the grain reloaded on larger ships for shipment to Europe. The waterway project contemplates a channel for boats of 26 to 28-foot draft which will be enabled to load at any lake port and go straight through to Liverpool. It will affect not only the wheat market, but also the market for all other grains and produce that are or can be raised in the Northwest."

Benefit to Farmers
"I do not know what the difference will be between present shipping rates and the rates that will result from the tidewater route, but whatever it is, the farmer will reap an immediate benefit."

"So far as wheat is concerned, the waterway would not necessarily benefit Wisconsin so much as the more extensive wheat growing states but Wisconsin is interested. All other interests which would be interested. Superior, distinctly a shipping port, is growing larger as such every year and if wheat could be handled direct from Superior to Liverpool the increased growth would be tremendous. "The waterway will affect, in fact, everything Wisconsin has to ship and will put us in direct contact with the markets of the world."

New York Opposes Plan
"Small-package commodities from Europe to this country will find their way to the west without stopping at New York. That's why New York is the one state standing against the tidewater route. It will lose not only what is now going through New York City and Buffalo but what comes back from Europe in small-package lots as well."

New England states as a whole do not oppose the St. Lawrence route, though, of course, they are not as enthusiastic as the mid-west. New York alone is affected, and with Al Smith as its leader opposes the waterway regardless of its benefits to the farmers and the rest of the country.

"New York easily could develop something to replace the loss it would sustain in shipping as a result of the waterway. Such things have a way of working themselves out. But New York is interested in itself, against the interests of the mid-

West and West and I cannot see why the West should consent to lose its waterway by even talking Smith for President.

"We look upon the St. Lawrence route as a big project. But really it isn't such a big investment when one thinks in terms of money. In Wisconsin we spend \$50,000,000 annually for paying state and city roads and a similar amount on education. Other states spend proportionately year after year and \$250,000,000 to \$275,000,000 will cover everything that needs to be done to make the water route a reality. And when that is done it is done forever."

Herbert Hoover is a big man and has done big things in a big way without the political reflections that are manifest in the accomplishments of many men. But the St. Lawrence waterway is a big project he would handle that also in a big way and probably faster than any other man who might be trusted with the job at this time or any other."

Robinson's Proposed Base in South Is Rejected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—After a conference of members of the Democratic National Committee with Gov. Alfred E. Smith, it has been decided to reject the plan to establish a fighting base in the South, as proposed by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, vice-presidential candidate.

Some of the committeemen from the South assured Governor Smith that they believed the territory beyond the Mason and Dixon Line would be sold for him and that there was no necessity for exceptional campaign methods there this year. The alarm was first raised by Senator Robinson, who said that he felt there was an organized anti-Smith movement under way in the South and that the situation called for immediate attention. Some of his party workers believed his statement would "give aid and comfort to the enemy."

They said that if Senator Robinson knew of such conditions he should have reported them to the committee without publicity. Yielding to Senator Robinson's proposal, they said, would be admission that the southern territory needed exceptional campaign work and would result in an unfavorable reaction.

Socialists Deny Mr. Smith's Right to Support of Labor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Arrangement of Tammany Hall and criticism of Governor Smith as not entitled to the support of Labor because of his efforts to obtain the backing of "Big Business," by appointing John J. Raskob chairman of the Democratic National Committee marked the first day of the proceedings of the Socialist Party, here.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president and one of the editors of The Nation, declared that whatever claims Mr. Smith might have had to the confidence of working men had been forfeited when he "capped the climax in his repudiation of labor by choosing as chairman of the Democratic National Committee John J. Raskob, Wall Street man, ally of the du Ponts and anti-union concern, General Motors."

Smith Wants Centralized Headquarters, World Says

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York World says it has learned that the entire plan for a series of regional headquarters, evolved by some of Gov. Alfred E. Smith's advisors, has been abandoned in favor of a centralized campaign headquarters, which will enable the Governor, through his national chairman, John J. Raskob, to hold the strings in his own hand.

As matters now stand, the entire campaign will be supervised from national headquarters in New York, although there probably will be one or two publicity clearing bureaus at Denver or St. Louis or both.

Smith to Visit Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for President, intends to visit Wisconsin during the campaign, John M. Callahan, Wisconsin national committeeman, announced following his return from the meeting of the national committee in New York.

Bookbinders Indorse Smith

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York for the Presidency of the United States has been indorsed here by the convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during sobriety days with the present.

Results in Savannah

THERE are three business corners here that bear eloquent witness to the benefits of the dry law. These are the southeast, southwest and northwest corners at Drayton and Broughton streets. Those acquainted with trade conditions in Savannah know how important these corners are in the retail business of the city. Broughton Street is the principle business thoroughfare of the city and Drayton Street is but one block removed from Bull Street, which has a national reputation for beauty and importance as a business thoroughfare.

Before the coming of national prohibition these corners were so notorious as saloons that women and children either avoided them entirely or hurried past them in an effort to get into a more pleasing atmosphere. Indeed one of these corners—the southeastern—had been a saloon for so long that no one in Savannah remembered to the contrary, some say for 100 years. It was housed in a two-story building with a saloon occupying the entire first floor and with gambling rooms above during much of its career. Now there is a clean soda fountain where the bar used to be and the building is used for a lunch and refreshment room. At the southwest corner there stood a dirty trap of a saloon for at least

50 years. It added hourly to the sum total of the city's drunkenness. Today there stands on the corner an attractive buff brick building which houses a jewelry store and other legitimate enterprises. The blaring saloon, which stood on the northwest corner has now given way to a tobacco store. The amusement enterprises of Savannah are largely in this vicinity, being but a block away from the locations described. They could come—and did—only by the passing of the saloon and the inauguration of businesses on the former saloon corners which permitted women and children free access to this section without danger of insult.

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Raskob Preferred President to Smith, Newspaper Man Says

Democrats' New National Chairman Was "Most Ardent in Advocacy" of Mr. Coolidge in Spring Avers Veteran Reporter—Denial Is Issued

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—John J. Raskob, who was made chairman of the Democratic National Committee upon the direction of Gov. Alfred E. Smith less than two months ago while on a visit to the capital, advocated the election of a Republican to the Presidency and named President Coolidge as his choice, according to J. Russell Young, White House reporter for the Washington Star and several other eastern publications and news services.

Mr. Young disclosed the Raskob attitude in a signed story carried on the front page of the Washington Star on July 13.

Mr. Young is one of the best known of the veteran newspaper men of the capital. He has covered the White House for many years and the activities of a number of Presidents. He has an extensive personal acquaintance among political leaders of all parties. He is known for his reliability and conservative handling of news.

Mr. Raskob Makes Denial
Mr. Raskob, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia, has denied he urged President Coolidge to be a candidate for the Republican nomination. "I did not talk to the President about the campaign," he said. "It always had been my private opinion that Mr. Coolidge would be drafted, because, as a business man I did not believe that the Republican Party would take a chance with a weaker candidate against the popularity of Governor Smith."

Mr. Raskob denied emphatically that he had told a Washington correspondent that while he was a close friend of Governor Smith he preferred President Coolidge as a candidate.

In his story Mr. Young explains how when Mr. Raskob called on President Coolidge at the White House he approached him at the conclusion of the conference for an interview. In this interview, Mr. Raskob, according to Mr. Young, who makes his statements without equivocation, informed him that President Coolidge should be drafted, as he was needed by the country, and particularly by business.

Governor Smith, Mr. Young said, Mr. Raskob told him, if nominated by the Democrats, would not have a chance against President Coolidge.

Preferred Coolidge to Smith
Mr. Raskob further stated, Mr. Young declares, that while he was a personal friend of Governor Smith and had made a splendid state executive aside from this personal friendship and admiration he preferred President Coolidge as head of the country.

Mr. Young declares in his story that while he was the only newspaper man present when Mr. Raskob made his statement he knows the exact meaning of the words. "I am sure that Mr. Raskob would not write anything that would prove embarrassing to the President."

His story, therefore, was viewed here with the greatest of interest by newspaper men and political leaders. Since he held the story he considered in the light of a comment coming from the highest sources on the Raskob appointment.

Mr. Young's story, written from Superior, Wis., is as follows: "John J. Raskob, who has just been elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was in Washington a very short time ago advocating the election of a Republican as President instead of Gov. Al Smith, whose campaign he is now to direct."

Ardent in Advocacy
"The Republican whom Mr. Raskob preferred at the time to the general Governor of the Empire State was Calvin Coolidge. He was most ardent in his advocacy of President Coolidge for another term."

He declared with considerable emphasis that the country needed leadership of the kind of administration he had given and expressed himself as being fearful of the effect on business and prosperity generally if Mr. Coolidge refused to accept the nomination for another term.

"Mr. Raskob was at the White House at the time he expressed himself to this extent and it was to this correspondent that he was talking. He had just paid a call upon Mr. Coolidge in his office, and while he did not say he attempted to prevail upon the latter during their talk to change his mind about not choosing to be a candidate to succeed himself, the inference was drawn from his utterances afterward that he did not try to conceal his feelings and hopes from the President."

OXONIANS TO VISIT AMERICAN COLLEGES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Sixteen students of Oxford University have just arrived here on the George Washington, of the United States Lines, to make a brief tour of leading universities in the eastern part of the United States and Canada. The group includes

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seven young women and nine young men under the leadership of Stephen H. Murray, son of Prof. Gilbert Murray.

The itinerary of the party includes five days in New York, visits to Yale and Harvard universities, a trip to Toronto University by way of Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Lake Erie, and then through the Thousand Islands to Montreal, where they will visit McGill University. They will embark for England on Aug. 1.

Raskob May Stay in G. O. P. Club

Smith Campaign Head Listed as Republican by Union League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA—John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, may remain a member of the Union League, of this city, if he cares to, according to Maj. Gen. William G. Price, president of the league, who has received notice from Mr. Raskob that he would resign if his membership would cause any embarrassment to the league.

Since the days of the Civil War, the Union League, which has branches in many northern cities, has been a rock-ribbed Republican organization. Candidates for membership pledge themselves to subscribe to the fundamentals of the Republican Party.

About 10 years ago Mr. Raskob became a member of the organization here and up to his alignment with the wets in politics, was regarded as a Republican. Recently when he was announced as the choice of Governor Smith for chairman of the Democratic National Committee, it was revealed that his name was on the roll of the league here. After some publicity had been given to this, Mr. Raskob issued a statement in which he said he was sorry that he had forgotten momentarily his membership when he accepted the Democratic position and added that during the last 10 years he had passed only a few hours in the league's home in Philadelphia.

"If the league is Republican, and if a member has seen fit to do what I have done because of the chance of conditions, and it causes embarrassment to the league, I think that member should resign," Mr. Raskob said.

But Harold B. Beiler, secretary of the league, regards Mr. Raskob as an asset for Mr. Hoover. He declared the selection of a Republican as chairman of the Democratic National Committee "is one of the finest things that could have happened to aid Mr. Hoover's election."

New Expansion Looked For in Trade Aviation

(Continued from Page 1)
ing of the prospective loss of traffic of the railroads, it points out that some of the carriers have recognized the situation and have already gone into the business of air transport, and others are preparing to do so. Recent technical developments like that of the aircraft radio beacon system have made flying safer, and have eliminated the troublesome trailing antenna. Instrument flying with the beacon actually marking the course has been made successfully up to 135 miles.

The department also announced that it is its intention "to establish radio telephone and radio beacon stations along the civil airways throughout the United States, probably at the larger airports."

MURRAY HILL ZONING UPHELD
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Murray Hill, one of the last fashionable residential sections in mid-town Manhattan, has just won a victory in a court action instituted here to test the zoning law restrictions. A decision in the Municipal Court held that restaurants or dining-rooms in hotels or apartments of the Murray Hill section cannot have the patronage of persons other than those residing on the premises. The case, according to the attorneys for the defendant restaurant, will be appealed.

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HOOVER RECORD MEANS VICTORY, MR. FISH AVERS

New York State Will Go Republican, He States—Arraigns 'New Tammany'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CARMEL, N. Y.—"The Republican Party not only will win the Presidential election, but Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis will carry New York State on the record of the Coolidge Administration during the last seven years," declared Hamilton Fish Jr., Representative in Congress from New York, in a speech before the Putnam County Republican Committee just delivered at the Court House here.

The paramount issue of the campaign will and should be, he said, the fitness of the two candidates. He referred to Herbert Hoover's eight years of training and experience in charge of a great department of the Government which has dealt successfully with questions of foreign and domestic commerce, contrasting this experience with that of Governor Smith, who, he declared, "has had no practical experience or knowledge of the workings of the Federal Government, his experience being limited to New York State."

The charges made against the Coolidge Administration by partisans of Democrats, Mr. Fish asserted, "are mere smoke" used by them to cover up their total lack of campaign issues.

Graft Investigations Cited
"It is amusing to listen to the spokesmen of Tammany Hall denouncing the Coolidge Administration as corrupt," said Mr. Fish, "when every daily paper in New York is filled with reports of indictments and trials of city officials for defrauding the taxpayers on sewer contracts, padding the payroll in the street cleaning department, grafting on instead of safeguarding the milk supply of the women and children of New York, extorting and corruption among the city marshals and alleged irregularities in the building of public schools and the Rockaway water supply."

"The entire responsibility for this persistent and extensive thieving rests squarely upon New Tammany, which controls the city Government and sponsors the judiciary. This is the same New Tammany now exerting its powerful energies to reach out and seize the Government and the Treasury of the United States."

Tammany Hall "Whitewashed"
Governor Smith in addressing his fellow sachems on July 4, applied a coat of whitewash to Tammany Hall and declared that its record of 139 years showed that it was all right. This utterance is not likely to inspire confidence in Governor Smith's judgment and discretion. At the very moment he was assuring the public that Tammany was all right, the New York newspapers were filled with accounts of new graft revelations among Tammany Hall officials in the city government.

It is the duty of the American public to determine the fitness of the two candidates and to elect the one best qualified as result of experience and knowledge to administer the high office of President of the United States in the interest of the welfare of the American people."

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peal to Hoover women, it is expected to lead to an organized feminine political activity during the coming campaign such as the country has never seen before.

Experienced women observers in both camps agree that a prediction made in Kansas City by Mrs. Reginald Baker, Republican national committeewoman from New Jersey, that "men have always made political history before, but this year women will write some," bids fair

LUTHERAN VOTE AGAINST LIQUOR MENACE URGED

Church's Organ Says Party Platforms Show People Oppose Modification

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An appeal to Lutherans to vote in the forthcoming presidential campaign and a warning to the dry voter that unless he exercises his franchise "laws lifting the ban on liquor" will be passed are contained in the current issue of the Lutheran, organ of the United Lutheran Church in America.

The article stresses that neither of the major political parties heeded the demands of the wets within their ranks for a modification plank in its platform, and makes it clear that the Lutheran holds it was not the will of the people that a modification plank be inserted in either the Republican or Democratic platforms.

"If insincerity or ambiguity in a platform exists," it says, "its proponents should be rebuked at the polls."

People Keep High Ideals

It declares that in no instance in their history have the American people surrendered high moral ideals to profiteers and exploiters of the poor and the weak.

The Lutheran says in part: "Neither great political party in the United States was persuaded by the clamors of the wets to go to the polls with a plank in its platform promising even a modification of the Volstead Act, let alone a resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the voters. Both conventions were given a chance at Kansas City, Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, president of a great university, and at Houston, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of a great state, advocated opening the question. The proposal of both was denied."

"To as great a degree as can possibly occur in American political life, the quadrennial conventions that nominate candidates for the Presidency reflect the will of the populace. This is truer today than ever in the past, because not only the press but the radio put the party into direct touch with the current opinion. There is also a reasonable certainty that both nominating conventions this year were 'unbossed and unbought.' Every body knows that the people are aroused and that next November's ballot boxes come nearer containing a competing expression of the views of the individual Americans of both sexes than at any election in the last hundred years. The politicians evidently felt that they must frame their platform on the use of alcohol in beverages so as to meet the wishes of the voters. Their declarations favoring enforcement of the existing law and the Eighteenth Amendment can be explained in no other way."

Conflicting Claims Are Quoted
"It is because conventions to nominate candidates for the Presidency are guided in their decisions as to the platform by what they think the people want that this year's platform pronouncements on alcoholic beverages are of primary importance. President Butler and Governor Ritchie claimed that the majority of the voters 'are wet.' Beyond doubt they spoke for a certain portion of the people. William E. Borah and Carter Glass said the majority of the voters 'are dry.' They based their claim on the resolutions passed by churches and women's societies, by the complex of Congress and legislatures and by expressions of opinion gotten in circles where the big secular dailies and the radicals pay little attention. It is generally assumed that the ardent wets will vote. Unless those for whom Mr. Borah and Carter Glass spoke actually deposit their ballot next November, and prior to election day give unmistakable approval of the platform's plain meaning, laws lifting the ban on liquor drinking will be passed."

"The American people are patient with transgressors of principle and easy going. But in no instance in their history have they surrendered high moral ideals to profiteers and exploiters of the poor and the weak. It is a paramount duty of the defenders of sobriety and efficiency to back up with voice and vote the majority of delegates to the Kansas City and Houston conventions. If insincerity or ambiguity in a platform exists, its proponents should be rebuked at the polls."

In a recent survey made by the statisticians of the United Lutheran Church the total membership was given as 1,300,000 represented by 3875 congregations.

Damrosch Works on Program of Music Teaching by Radio

Weekly Classes Designed to Make United States Musical Will Be in Three Grades Expected to Include 12,000,000 Listeners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Walter Damrosch has just returned here on board the steamship Aquitania of the Cunard Line, after a 10 week visit in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria, to begin what he characterizes the greatest work of his career—making the United States a distinctly musical country.

His efforts will be centered, he said, in completing the details of a program of radiocasting every Friday morning, beginning in October, intimate talks on music, together with a musical program, so that the children of all of the schools in North America, and particularly that section from the eastern seaboard to the Rocky Mountains, may have a good knowledge of music and the works of the great composers.

The radiocast music classes will be under the auspices of the Radio

A By-Product of an Iron Mine



Steel Residence of Steel Company Official at Gary, Ind., Fulfills Requirements of Stability, Convenience and Good Taste.

House of Steel Attains Artistry of Other Types

Metal Shingles, Stairways and Doors Included in Design of Unusual Residence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GARY, Ind.—In this steel city, the president of a steel company has built himself a steel house with not a stick of wood in it.

Yet the building is a comfortable home, said Walter Bates, who built it and recently moved in with his family. Moreover, it is safe. With steel shingles, steel doors, steel stairways, to say nothing of a framework of the same metal, he can laugh at the elements.

A new type of pole to support electric wires, brought out in his factory, gave him the idea for the house. The poles had a novel style of bracing that he saw could be adapted to framework construction. Having tried it out in his own home, he thinks steel is practical for general use in house building. He points out that parts can be manufactured in quantities and shipped on order.

The cost, he estimated, is only about 1 per cent more than wood for a \$15,000 house.

In appearance the dwelling is not strikingly different from other houses. A brick facing gives a warm outward aspect. Concrete and tile are used in the interior for floors, which are entirely carpeted. Plaster covers the walls in the usual way.

The steel house is equipped with electric machines to wash dishes, iron clothes, pare vegetables, heat cakes, and do other household tasks.

"Sea Dogs" of Long Service to Retire
Captain Sir Charles James, Cunard Line, and Boisson, French Line, Quit Sea

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Two interesting paragraphs in the history of transatlantic shipping were written with the arrival here of the Aquitania of the Cunard Line, commanded by Capt. Sir Charles James, commodore of the Cunard fleet, and the sailing of the France, of the French Line, under the command of Capt. Henri Boisson. The two commanders, through years of service, number among their friends thousands of ocean travelers. But when the Aquitania dropped anchor in New York harbor, Sir Charles had reached the end of his last voyage, and when the France, of the French Line, under the command of Capt. Henri Boisson, both have completed their terms of service and have been granted honorary retirement by their respective lines.

Captain Boisson went to sea when he was 14 years old and has been in every port in the world aboard sailing vessels, freighters and passenger ships. He has been in service for the French Line for 41 years, with 22 years as a captain. He said he will make his home in the French seaport of Havre and raise chickens, rabbits and cattle on an estate he owns in Auvergne.

Sir Charles was graduated from the old school of "windjammers" plying between England and Australia and joined the Cunard Line fleet 33 years ago, becoming a captain 24 years ago. He may become a farmer, which is the classic ambition of seafaring men, but he had no announcement to make regarding such plans.

Lindbergh's Plane Has New Features

Motor's Speed Held Down by Type of Propeller to Prevent Engine Failure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will have the use of a new Curtiss Falcon airplane in his work as head of the technical committee of the Transcontinental Air Transport. It has a maximum speed of 150 miles and a cruising speed of 135 miles an hour, the company's announcement says.

A feature of the airplane is that its water-cooled motor, which normally develops 625 horsepower at 2400 revolutions a minute, has been fitted with a special propeller that holds it down to a maximum speed of 1800 revolutions.

This means that, even at full throttle, the motor is never at maximum speed, thus lessening the possibilities of engine failure.

The plane is equipped to carry 750 pounds of baggage in two metal-lined compartments forward of the pilot. A rear compartment with two comfortable folding seats and sliding glass windows is available for passengers. The fuel tank has a large quick releasing dump valve which enables the pilot to jettison his fuel in a few seconds if necessary.

Elevated Speedway to Cost \$50,000,000
Philadelphia-Atlantic City Double Deck Road Said to Be Decided On

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—A \$50,000,000 double-decked steel and concrete elevated roadway, stretching between Atlantic City and Philadelphia, will be under construction by the middle of August, according to word received here.

The roadway, it is reported, will be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad and other interests, and will replace the electric lines now operating between the two cities. It is to be 70 feet wide and have three traffic lanes on each of the two decks.

The first deck of the roadway will be used by the railroad for a new high-speed combined gas and electric car. Ramps will be built to the deck for these cars at Woodbury, Glassboro, Newfield, Mays Landing and Pleasantville.

The upper deck will be used for automobile traffic only. Private and passenger automobiles will be charged toll, but will be granted the privilege of using the company garage to be built in Atlantic City, which it is said, will be the largest of its kind in the world.

TRUCKING COMPANIES OPEN SAFETY CONTEST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A campaign to be known as the "Inter-Fleet Safety Drivers' Contest," has just been inaugurated here under the auspices of the National Safety Council and will be continued through Sept. 22, when awards will be made to the concerns which have taken the lead in establishing safeguards against mishaps among its workers.

More than 500 business houses, operating more than 40,000 trucks, were called to be participating in the campaign. The awards will be distributed at the annual congress of the council to be held here Oct. 1 to 5.

ROCKEFELLER BUYS HOME OF POCAHONTAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LURAY, Va.—The "John Rolfe House," once the home of Pocahontas, Indian princess wife of Rolfe, in Surry County, Va., has been purchased by John D. Rockefeller for permanent preservation.

The estate, also known as the "Warren Estate" or "Smith's Fort," is said to have the oldest brick house of English construction in America. The building was erected in 1651 by Thomas Warren. On the estate are the old forts built by the colonists. The place was given to Rolfe as a dowry when he married the Indian princess.

HORSE FINDS HIS WAY BACK TO OLD MANGER

ROME, N. Y.—Cats that come back and pigeons that return to the roost now have to admit the horse to the fraternity of animals which know the way home.

A farmer recently reported to the police that his horse was missing. A thorough search was made, but the animal could not be found. A few hours later the person from whom the horse had been purchased three years before came into the yard leading the runaway. The horse had returned to his old barn several miles away despite the fact that he had not followed this road before.

WET CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK PUT UP TO GOVERNOR

His Repeal of Enforcement Act, Says Report, Put State in Hands of Violators

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Need for a state enforcement statute and state and city co-operation in stronger application of the dry law, together with a fortifying of public opinion against wet propaganda, has become increasingly marked in New York City within recent months, social workers and law enforcement officials declare.

Reports by these observers are to the effect that at no time since prohibition became a law of the United States have its foes here been more active in attempting to bring the law into discredit, in fostering its violation or in clamoring for its modification.

The consensus here is that the so-called "liquor lawlessness" in New York City has been made possible largely because New York has no state enforcement law. Such enforcement as is known here comes from the federal authorities and the police, who have not adequate machinery for making New York dry.

Observers who have made a close study of the situation, and who are in a position to know, declare that if such a law were on the statute books, and the desire to enforce it were present in state and city officials, there would be little question about enforcement here.

State Enforcement Act Repealed

New York at one time had such a law. This statute, known as the Mullan-Gage Law, was repealed on June 1, 1923, and the repeal signed by Alfred E. Smith, Governor. It was charged by prohibition advocates that Mr. Smith was one of the leaders who sponsored the action.

George E. Worthington, general secretary and counsel of the Committee of Fourteen, which has just published the results of an extensive vice and liquor survey of New York City, said that the repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law undoubtedly did much to further violations of the Volstead Act.

The Committee of Fourteen, which is headed by Dr. James Pedersen as chairman, and composed of some of the most prominent men here, was formed in 1905 to combat the so-called "Raines Law hotels." Since that time it has made an annual survey of vice conditions throughout the city. Its current report is the result of 7500 separate investigations, conducted at a cost of more than \$100,000.

It reported that conditions are worse in New York City at present than at any time since prohibition went into effect, and that some aspects of the vice problem were equally as bad as those faced under the Raines Law 20 years ago.

"A state enforcement statute, properly and aggressively administered, in all probability would have a tremendous influence in improving the situation," Mr. Worthington declared. "The conditions which have been obtained in New York City are not the result of prohibition. They are the result of the lack of prohibition enforcement."

Repeal Not the Whole Story
"The repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law is not the whole story. The existing violation conditions did not follow prohibition immediately because the law-breakers had not learned how to build up their organizations in defiance of the federal statutes. How great a part a state enforcement act would have had in retarding or preventing this development cannot be ascertained, but it is only common sense to say that its absence would have been appreciable."

Mr. Worthington added that one of the greatest difficulties facing New York in enforcement under the present régime is the congestion of the federal courts. He cited as an example that one "speak-easy" had been raided 21 times within a year and arrests made in each instance, but that not one of the complaints had been heard in court.

Orville S. Poland, head of the legal department of the Anti-Saloon League, in commenting upon the report of the Committee of Fourteen, declared that the responsibility for non-enforcement had been "placed with fine discrimination exactly where it belongs."

"The report," he said, "puts the blame squarely on Governor Smith. It neglected only to mention his name. It did, however, stipulate positively and unmistakably that vice conditions in New York are worse now than at any time since prohibition and that the time of the increase in liquor lawlessness and its combination with vice is coincident with the signing of the repeal of the State enforcement law by Governor Smith."

No Way to Stop "Speak-Easies"
Social workers declare that the enforcement situation in New York City is such that no adequate measures can be taken to suppress known "speak-easies" and alcohol-selling drug stores.

Officials of the Seamen's Church Institute said that laxity of enforcement makes it impossible "to come within reaching distance of the many advantages which would be gained if actual prohibition were in force."

"Despite the efforts of individual police officers to co-operate, we find it impossible to make any tangible progress in eliminating the illicit liquor-selling establishments within the radius of our own institution."

"That the problem is entirely one of enforcement is indicated by the fact that our difficulties with liquor are directly proportional to the extent of speak-easy operation in the neighborhood."

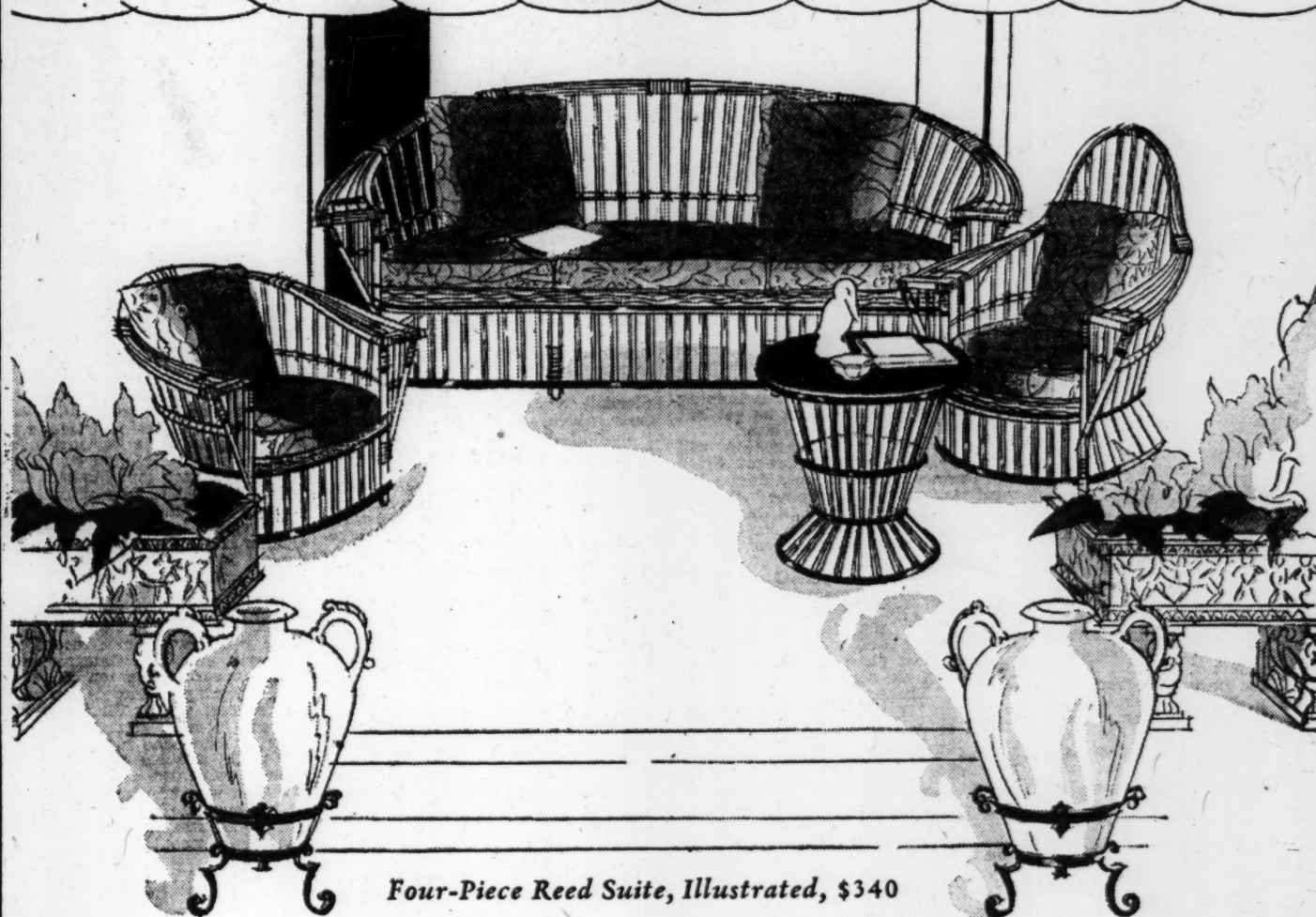
Moribund organizations are again being brought back to activity to combat the dry amendment and the congressional enforcement statute. Chief among these is the Legislation League for the Conservation of Human Life, being reorganized to seek the modification of the Volstead Act, according to George P. Le Brun, its secretary, because the "way the prohibition law is now enforced" makes for increase in the national fatality rate.

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Porcelain, majolica, terra-cotta—small Chinese pots to large Italian jars—some on bases of iron or terra-cotta.

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Benches, Fountains
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Exceptionally Priced Reed Suites

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Stick Reed Suite

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\$125

These suites will be specially finished and upholstered to order, without extra charge, from an exclusive group of fabrics and colour combinations

Other Suites to \$650

TREASURE TROVE—FURNITURE—SEVENTH FLOOR

Intercollegiate, Cultural and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRITISH WILL PLAY WESTERN

Walker Cup Golf Stars From Overseas Are to Try for the Title

CHICAGO (AP)—The entire British Walker Cup golf team of 10 leading players will compete for the Walker Cup championship next month, it was announced Friday night.

Robert M. Cutting, president of the Western Golf Association, has received word from the Britons that they would be in Chicago for the event, which will be played over the Bob O'Link Club course Aug. 20-25.

The three members of the American Walker Cup team who do not live in the West will be invited to enter. The tourney will serve the British linksmen as an earnest training year, as they will be playing over the course of the Chicago Golf Club a few days later on Aug. 30-Sept. 1.

The invading golfers selected by the Royal and Ancient Club on June 11, are T. P. Perkins, present British amateur champion; Cyril J. H. Tolley, 1920 British Open champion; Dr. William Tredwell, 1927 champion; E. F. Storey, Maj. C. O. Hazlet, W. L. Hope, Dr. H. R. MacCallum, J. B. Beck and R. H. Hardman.

Roger H. Wethered, runner-up to Perkins, was originally named on the team, but he was unable to come.

To meet the onslaught from overseas there will be such members of the American team as elect to play, E. Stein, Seattle, present British western amateur champion, and R. A. Gardner, twice captain of the Walker Cup team and twice national amateur champion, and a score of other brilliant golfers, including R. E. Knepper.

Robert T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, captain of the American Walker Cup team this year, is eligible to compete in the western event without invitation, but has entered it only a couple of times. In fact, all but three members of the American 1928 team belong in W. G. A. territory and these, to whom invitations will be sent, are J. W. Sweetser of New York, Roland H. McKee of New York, and Francis D. Oulmet of Boston, and two alternates.

The other members of the team are Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, runner-up last year to Jones in the national tourney, Harrison R. Johnston of Minneapolis, George von Elm of Detroit and Watts Gunn of Atlanta.

ITALY DIVIDES IN SINGLES MATCHES

Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia Wins Over Gaslini

MILAN, Italy (AP)—Italy encountered unexpected strength on the part of Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup tennis team Friday, and could get no better than an even break in the two singles matches which opened the contest for supremacy in the European zone.

The winning team is to meet the United States in a week's time in Paris in the interzone final, the victor to challenge the French holders of the trophy.

Henri H. de Murpurgo, the Italian ace, defeated the Czechoslovakian player, Pavel Macenauer, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1, but his teammate, Gaslini, was beaten by Jan Kozeluh by scores of 6-4, 9-7, 3-6, 6-4.

In the opening match the superiority of De Murpurgo was evident. With his service working to perfection he swept the first two sets and added the third almost as speedily. Kozeluh's play was extremely easy but on the whole very effective. Gaslini was forced to stay on the defensive and was never in a position to threaten seriously.

Olympic Marathon to Be Run Over Course of 42,195 Meters

Route Will Lead Runners Over Roads Paved With Brick, Paving Blocks, Macadam and Gravel Through Picturesque Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The Marathon at the 1928 Olympic Games will take place in the neighborhood of the Amsterdam Olympic Stadium, over a distance of 42,195 meters, or a little more than the distance between Marathon and Athens is supposed to be. The first Marathon runner, Philipides, carrying news of victory to the Athenians, inspired this classic race. Not being a trained runner, but being desirous of inspecting the prospective course, the writer substituted an automobile ride for the classic mode of progress.

The Stadium still in process of construction, at the time of writing, was left behind, and through Amsterdam's newly built quarters in Holland, the style of dominant horizontal lines and cubic forms which are the chief characteristics of Holland's newest architecture reaches the Apollo Avenue and further on the River Amstel. Here are the wide streets with big apartment houses for the workmen who—especially in the case of Holland—prosper and are well cared for. This part contains 4474 meters of paved road, partly brick, partly paving blocks. At the end of the Amstel the runners will turn to the right, going in a southerly direction along the river which gave its name to Amsterdam.

First, the same kind of massive buildings and the same kind of road are encountered; but then the houses become smaller and smaller, spread, and one enters the real Dutch country, the "polder" land, while the highway follows faithfully the windings of the river. A "polder" is a former lake—usually shallow—which has been surrounded by a dike and drained, afterward, it is turned into fertile meadow. In olden times the draining was done by the force of the wind, hence the many graceful windmills adorning the Dutch landscape. Nowadays, electricity is used, and happily, the windmills are disappearing.

Passing 't Kalfje, a very favorite summer restaurant of the Amsterdam burgher, one sees at some distance the rustic village of Ouderkerk. Situated at the opposite side of the river, guarded by its tall windmill, it furnishes a charming picture ready for the artist. In the foreground wave the yellow rushes, then the silvery waters gently rippled by a slight wind. To left and right are endless meadows, and in the center, the village resting in peaceful contemplation of its hardly changing surroundings. It will be here that the Marathon runner, after being tempted to linger, from

Spring Dates for Western Division

Pacific Coast Conference Schedules Reveal Much Activity Next Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Spring sports schedules released for 1929 for the northern division members of the Pacific Coast Conference show preponderance of activity in the western section. Oregon State Agricultural College, University of Oregon and University of Washington have all scheduled games in four sports—basketball, track, golf and tennis—with the State College of Washington, University of Idaho and State University of Montana are going in for track and basketball almost exclusively.

The baseball schedule has not been made out, but a committee is working on it preparatory to arranging games for the western and eastern sections of the conference next scheduled for Seattle, Aug. 17 to 18. No swimming dates have been arranged as yet but they will be worked out later.

The conference season will open at Corvallis with Oregon State and Oregon competing in a dual relay meet April 6-7. In keeping with the trend of track events in the west more Conference meets are being scheduled, Oregon State leading the list.

Basketball season opens Jan. 12 with Montana playing Washington State at Missoula, Mont. March 2 and 3 have been set for play-offs at Corvallis, Ore. The northern and southern divisions for the coast championship. In case of division tie play-off will be March 8 and 9. The schedule follows:

BASKETBALL
Jan. 12—Washington State at Corvallis, 18—Idaho at Montana; 19—Oregon at Washington State; 21—Oregon at Washington State; 23—Oregon State at Idaho; 25—Oregon State at Oregon; 27—Oregon State at Oregon; 29—Oregon State at Oregon; 31—Idaho at Oregon; 1—Idaho at Oregon; 3—Idaho at Oregon; 5—Idaho at Oregon; 7—Idaho at Oregon; 9—Idaho at Oregon; 11—Idaho at Oregon; 13—Idaho at Oregon; 15—Idaho at Oregon; 17—Idaho at Oregon; 19—Idaho at Oregon; 21—Idaho at Oregon; 23—Idaho at Oregon; 25—Idaho at Oregon; 27—Idaho at Oregon; 29—Idaho at Oregon; 31—Idaho at Oregon; 1—Idaho at Oregon; 3—Idaho at Oregon; 5—Idaho at Oregon; 7—Idaho at Oregon; 9—Idaho at Oregon; 11—Idaho at Oregon; 13—Idaho at Oregon; 15—Idaho at Oregon; 17—Idaho at Oregon; 19—Idaho at Oregon; 21—Idaho at Oregon; 23—Idaho at Oregon; 25—Idaho at Oregon; 27—Idaho at Oregon; 29—Idaho at Oregon; 31—Idaho at Oregon; 1—Idaho at Oregon; 3—Idaho at Oregon; 5—Idaho at Oregon; 7—Idaho at Oregon; 9—Idaho at Oregon; 11—Idaho at Oregon; 13—Idaho at Oregon; 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House and Garden

Specialized Gardens Viciously Accented

OCCASIONALLY one finds a garden built around a collection of one genus of plants, and it is always interesting; the owners are making a hobby of some particular plant and have become experts in producing it. This may not appeal to everyone as being a worth-while thing to do, but just pause a moment and give it consideration.

It does not in the least mean that the garden is to be given over to one plant to the exclusion of all others; other plants, and many of them, will be required to provide landscape compositions for the proper display of the favorite.

There are amateur collections of roses, of lilies, of dahlias, and peonies, and iris which raise their owners to high rank among horticulturalists and bring them into contact with the most delightful people.

Vines and Fruit Trees

Just picture what a wonderful garden could be built around a collection of vines. There would be no end to the opportunities for the use of one's ingenuity in arranging artistic garden settings with vines as the theme.

Dwarf fruit trees offer another field that could be interestingly developed. Trained as espaliers against walls and upon trellis, they are beautiful when in blossom, and later, crops of the choicest fruit may be harvested; apples, pears, cherries, quinces, peaches, and European plums, all may be grown as dwarfs, and one does not have to wait years for the harvest.

Hardy Lilies

Beyond doubt one of the most interesting collections could be made of the hardy lilies for they number within their ranks some truly royal members. There are lilies which barely raise their heads above the ground and others that tower 10 to 12 feet into the air; some are very dainty and must be grown in shady places while others are bold and want to be out in the full blaze of sunlight. There are lilies for sandy ground and for heavy soils, and some like marshy beds. The things they all have in common, they must have ground-cover to keep the soil about their roots cool, and the bulbs must not stand in water. Even the lilies which live in marshlands have their bulbs raised above the water line. Of course this does not include the water lilies, which are not under consideration in this article.

Many of the best varieties are easily raised in any soil that will grow good corn and potatoes; others require beds prepared to meet their special needs; and with many the requirements are such that it would be impossible to provide them in every garden. By studying the list of any district, however, it is possible to discover those types of lily best suited to grow there. The list of such as may be grown in a single garden will be found to be quite broad.

One delightful fact about lilies is that many of them when once established in congenial surroundings do better if not disturbed for a number of years; they will thrive and multiply until they form little colonies from which, in time, bulbs can be taken and should find ready sale to friends and neighbors. The money thus obtained will purchase bulbs of other varieties so that the collections can be enlarged by money derived from the garden itself. It is an easy matter to learn how to propagate many sorts from seed, bulbs, and scales, and the work is instructive as well as rewarding.

Companion Flowers
If one decides to make a specialty of growing lilies it will be necessary to study plants that should be grown in combination with them, for arrangement and grouping are very important, and this means that an attractive garden of perennials will result.

One of the best nurse plants is the peony, set not less than three feet apart each way with the lily between. After the peony has finished blooming the lily rises above the foliage and blooms at its appointed season. There are many other herbaceous plants that may be used as ground coverings and which blend well with the lilies.

The following list covers those varieties which would be found easiest for the beginner to grow, as they thrive in any good garden soil:

Gold-banded lily
Alpine lily
Madonna lily
Red lily
Regal lily
Coral lily
Tiger lily
Thunbergian lily
Show lily
(Lilium candidum makes a growth during the fall, and this habit requires that it should be planted during late August and not later than early September.)

All of these varieties should be grown among herbaceous plants which will shade the ground but which are not planted so closely that they smother the lily. An exception probably should be made in the case of Lilium candidum, as it provides its own ground cover, but in hot climates it also might well be given ground shade by planting among low-growing forms.

The bed should be prepared in a very thorough manner by digging the subsoil deeply in order to provide good drainage. No commercial fertilizers should be used, and if manure is employed it must be very

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60 Spanish Iris Bulbs (true bulbs, not roots or corms), \$2.00 postpaid—un-named varieties. Hardy—they will grow like wild flowers. Ask for catalogue.

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thoroughly rotted and placed below the level of the bulb. The one safe fertilizer is bone meal; this applies to every part of the garden. The use of bone meal with lilies tends to increase the size of the bloom. Weak solution of liquid manure may be used with good effect applied when the plants are in bud. Weak and often is a safe rule.

Practically all lilies prefer a leaf mold or acid soil, though some are tolerant of lime soils. This matter of soil is not difficult to understand and need hold no terrors for a beginner, but it would be well to confine one's early attempts at raising lilies to those sorts which are most easily grown, the gardener learning through experience.

Root Systems

In planting the bulbs it is well to understand certain peculiarities in the system of rooting. In general they are divided into two classes; those having base roots only, and those having base roots as well as a second series which springs along the stem above the bulb. These are called stem-rooting sorts. The base-rooting varieties should be planted

The American Walnut Tree

By H. R. MOSNAT

A FEW months ago a fine, large walnut tree growing on a river bank in Kentucky realized for its owner over \$4000. Black walnut veneer trees, that is of the figured or curly-grain wood, have been even more valuable.

But the value of the individual walnut trees in the instances cited is exceptional. However, now even the roots and butts of black or American walnut, are sawed up and often the most beautiful figures or grains are found in that portion.

The greatest value of the native American walnut lies in its qualifications, up to this time undeveloped and unrealized, as a tree to plant on scattered tracts of land in the corn belt of the central West, along small streams which are subject to overflow, now land which on that account is of little value. This very land is the natural home of the native walnut, commonly called black, although there is nothing about it black.

Ornamental and Valuable

There is enough of such land to make a state half the size of Illinois or Iowa. It is mostly in small areas that would not pay to dike or drain; moreover, this matter of drainage of low lands has, without doubt, been carried too far already. The black walnut has been a native of North America for thousands upon thousands of years, an occasional flood makes no difference to it. It is used to them, and will grow in the low lands, which though rich, level and fertile, cannot be cultivated because, as has been said, they are subject to floods.

The walnut is valuable also as an ornamental tree, for its expensive timber, and for its very rich nuts. But in planting it a choice must be made at the start between nut crop or a timber crop. For the nuts the trees should be set 60 to 75 feet apart—a dozen or fewer to the acre. These should be budded or grafted trees, the same as fruit trees, of named varieties, of which several are now propagated in the few nurseries in the United States where hardy nut trees are grown.

But if the object is timber, then the trees should be set closely, about 10 to 12 feet apart, and in this way the trunks or boles will be long and straight. The nut crops must be considered only a by-product. It would take to produce good-sized trees, perhaps 35 to 40 years for a timber crop. Under favorable conditions the black walnut will grow as much as one inch in diameter of trunk a year. Luther Burbank had a walnut that grew more than two inches in diameter of trunk a year, and the wood was as hard as any walnut wood. Many of those who are most competent to judge claim that Burbank's work of most permanent value was the advance he made in walnut culture.

Now From Budded Trees

In the far West on the Pacific slope, the English or Persian walnut is a valuable crop running into the value of millions of dollars every year. It is used to be said that the English walnut had to be grown from seedlings; now the crop is practically all from budded trees and so advertised. In the South the pecan crop runs up to large figures every season and is increasing fast.

In the north there are millions of acres of idle land that can be made valuable by being planted to improved varieties of American walnut. The lack of varieties of black walnuts just a little better than those now existing, has no-doubt held back the more extensive planting of this valuable tree. The agricultural experiment stations have their hands full with the work they must do with what funds are available. They cannot do much with the development of hardy nut trees. The Iowa and Illinois stations have made a start in that work. But it has to be carried along with other projects. The first thing to do is to save by propagation the very best wild walnuts that are left. Many fine nuts are lost forever. Out of thousands of seedling trees, there may be one of superior merit. This is because man's idea of a good

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with about four inches of earth above them, while the stem-rooting sorts should be covered with about six to eight inches. It is advisable to surround the bulbs with sand so that they will not come into direct contact with the soil, and those having loose scales are best laid on their sides to prevent water collecting within the scales.

The medium-sized bulbs are the best to buy as the so-called jumbo size are often spongy and little is gained in their use. It is advisable to purchase bulbs from a firm which specializes in lilies (the names of such firms may be obtained from garden departments and magazines), and to ask them for the very interesting bulletins which some of them publish. Such firms will give many details regarding each variety which they offer for sale, and their bulletins contain suggestions that are very valuable. One cannot have too much information on the subject so it is well to get in touch with several firms.

There is little doubt that if one made a beginning with lilies, one would become very deeply interested in their culture for they are beautiful and fascinating when one learns to grow them well. It certainly is worth while to have a garden of hardy lilies. W. F. N.

The American Walnut Tree

By H. R. MOSNAT

walnut is just about the reverse of nature's idea of it. Man wants a nut good to eat, with a thin shell, easily cracked. Nature wants one with a thick hard shell to protect the germ of a new tree.

As Food

With the handling of no nut is machinery so necessary as with the black walnut. There are now machines which husk or hull them very successfully, and the nuts are so clean that they appear as if scoured and hardly look like black walnuts at all. Then there are successful hand-crackers and also a few power-crackers. In some places in Tennessee, and Kentucky, and elsewhere,

sure to be valuable results. The cost would be small for the establishment of a new and valuable industry. Every year much larger sums are used for purposes with smaller possibilities of important results. One man has offered to go ahead with this work and pay fair interest on the money given him to invest with a few thousand dollars would achieve results, but it would require a number of years.

The Thomas is the leading variety of black walnut now. It is a sort of

Black Walnut Trees Beautifying the Residential Section.

the black walnut kernels cracked out in the fall and winter, are about the only cash crop. The kernels are used extensively in candies, extract, ice cream, cakes, and so on. It is said to be the only nut that is unchanged by cooking, and it is a valuable food.

For Industrial Development

Before it is too late, a real effort should be made to search out and preserve by budding or grafting, the best remaining native walnuts. These should then be hybridized and in the course of time, there would be

"Ben Davis" variety. It is easy to propagate and grows well in the nursery, and so nurserymen like to grow it, but it leaves a good deal to be desired as a superior black walnut. Certainly other and better kinds can be found and produced. One of our most valuable natural heritages, the American walnut, can be preserved at a cost of less than \$10,000, but so far there have been no takers. As often happens, the man who has the vision does not have the means to materialize the idea.

The four distinct species of trilliums which are indigenous to Oregon soil with a fifth coming to the State from California, makes an eager to see them growing, especially the one which is described as growing in southwestern Oregon, west of Grant's Pass, a dainty white flower, its petals finely spattered with purple. Mrs. Bailey says that all the varieties of lilies can be made to grow side by side in the home garden of Oregon and form an interesting group.

Garden clubs in Oregon have an interesting subject right at their doors, and are approaching it in a splendidly helpful manner.

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Violet Rose
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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Here Iron Is Wrought As It Was In 1646

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

CLOSE to the site of the iron works where the first castings were made in America nearly 300 years ago, a worker in wrought iron today fashions with highest skill the products of the forge, hammer and anvil which are shown on this page. The story begins with the formation of "Ye Company of undertakers of ye Iron Works," with the capital of £1000, in London, 1642. Their purpose was to establish the manufacture of iron on the banks of the Saugus River in the Massachusetts Colony.

Two hundred and fifty years later the next chapter is written, when a descendant of the original proprietor of the company's lands presented to the city of Lynn an iron kettle, the first article made in "Ye Iron Works" and the first iron casting made in the American colonies.

About a score of years later still the ancient industry was reborn as an object of public interest, when the residence of its first master was purchased and restored to its original condition by Wallace Nutting. Thus it now stands as a most interesting relic of the past. It is one of the very few American houses with an overhanging second story. Foot-square timbers of oak, fireplaces 10 feet in width, chimney of marked form and size—these are other notable characteristics.

When Massachusetts Led in Iron

In his zeal for revival of colonial handicrafts Mr. Nutting established a forging shop close by in which a wide range of wrought iron articles for domestic use were made. Although the property has passed to other owners, the industry which he fostered still flourishes. There in the glow of the forge fire and with the ring of hammer on anvil the forms such as pictured here are shaped wholly by hand from sheets or bars of black metal.

To trace the record of this property and enterprise from its beginning we start with the 1646 and "Thomas Hudson of Lynn." He owned a tract of land surrounding a water power on the Saugus River. This is about two miles from "Lynn," within its boundaries at that time and 10 miles from Boston, just off the present Newburyport Turnpike, famous motor thoroughfare.

In the low meadows near by, bog iron was found in large quantities. Easy transportation was furnished by the sluggish river, for at the water-power ended its navigable course. In this location were grouped the unusual natural advantages of ore, water power and boat landings within a radius of a few rods. America's first iron works started under most favorable conditions. It continued to operate until the late 1600's. Many people may be surprised to know that iron was mined in several places in Massachusetts and that this colony was the chief producer of iron until about 1720.

America's First Iron Casting

It is said that when "Thomas Hudson of Lynn" sold his land to the Iron Works Company it was agreed that he would be given the first casting it produced. This was a small but heavy iron pot which experts recognize as having been poured directly from the furnace without first becoming pig iron.

Thomas Hudson treasured this; he bequeathed it to his descendants, who valued it equally; later generations passed it on to another branch of the family; finally in 1892 it was acquired by John E. Hudson, descendant of Thomas. Two hundred and fifty years after it came to his ancestor he presented it to the City of Lynn. There in the Public Library it is inclosed in glass where all who will may view it, for Saugus was in those days a part of Lynn.

Idealism and business must be well blended in Wallace Nutting. Otherwise, when he bought the old Iron Works house he would have been content to have restored it to its original condition and furnished in its first manner, both of which things he did. To have given sentiment full control might have led to an attempt to again mine iron there as was done in the first prosperous days.

But such a romantic venture must have been profitless one. Mr. Nutting chose rather to revive the skill at forging that led the inventive Joseph Jenks of the Iron Works to fashion the first scythe with a ribbed back—a striking advance in construction beyond the former flat blade with its tendency to bend easily unless made excessively heavy. Jenks also devised many successful machines, his skill as a machinist giving him the honor of making the dies for the Pine Tree

shilling, first coin minted in Massachusetts.

But not far away, in Newburyport, Mr. Nutting discovered an iron worker who could shape as cleverly as any blacksmith of the Colonial days. To that city Edward Guy had come from Newfoundland in the 1890's, having learned from his father the skillful shaping of red-hot metal which he and his father and his grandfather had practiced in Liverpool.

Present Product True to Type

While the present iron forging shop is not one of the original buildings, it is built in harmony with them and it stands but a few rods distant. At the height of activity eight men were employed there, making such household stock as hinges, latches, locks and knockers for doors; candle stands, sticks and candelabra; andirons, shovels and tongs; foot scrapers and weather-vanes, and many lesser items.

Now Edward Guy's chief assistant is his son, a young man whose skill happily promises to equal that of his forebears. This is evidenced by the embossed and chased door lock which we illustrate. "F. L. Guy" is the signature on its face, and the letters are so well blended with the design that they are not easy to find in the design below the keyhole.

There is genuine pleasure in being able to pass along to other lovers of old-time things my recently acquired knowledge of this Edward Guy's delightful work. It came through having a pair of fine old doorstep foot-scrapers which needed slight attention. A friendly Charles Street dealer said, "Take them to Guy; he will do the job right."

So I took them to Guy and incidentally learned what I have told you. Some old locks, eight to twelve inches long—frames of oak or maple with iron works—will be going to him soon to be fitted with keys, for they are destined for the old New Hampshire farmhouse off which some of them came.

Many collectors have known Guy for a long time as one who could make things as well as they can be made. He is a true craftsman, through their character and their craftsmanship.

builders who want Colonial style throughout seek his product with satisfaction, for the Guys, father and son, fourth and fifth in the generations of ornamental iron workers, make friends of all who meet them through their character and their craftsmanship.

By Courtesy of Wallace Nutting



The old Iron House at Saugus, Mass., supposed to have been built about 1646. The forging shop of Edward Guy is at the right. There the wrought iron pictured today was made.

Medievalism Plus

ALWAYS dress well when you go walking in rural France. The restaurant people will know you for a foreigner even before you say out in French. And the chances are, they will arrange their prices accordingly. But you will not be bothered by over-inquisitive policemen on bicycles!

I had spent the night in Bourges, a sleepy little town, but too modern not quite sleepy enough to suit. I wanted for rarest medievalism plus, and accordingly was bent for Péruges, in Bresse, Province of Ain, continental France. The road was muddy and not far behind tramped an old grannie, holding a tiny gift by the hand—both in sabots, a gossamer which bounded off plaintively at approaching cars, and a very exuberant dog. I was grateful for this sound; he relieved a certain monotony in the country.

In Péruges that night was to hold forth a réveillon, which is the French way of spending Christmas eve. The little old walled city, dating from pre-Roman days, was mostly in ruins, over half of which are listed among the historical monuments of France. I came upon the town in streaming rain, which adds charm.

One climbs and climbs, pauses and pants a moment, then catches a glimpse of the spire and high old walls, and mansions of rough, crumbling brick. The slate-colored exterior is grave, punctuated off and on by tiny orifices like rectangular bullet-holes. Under a Romanesque arch stands the main gate, stippled, imposing and studded. The église fortifiée is not far.

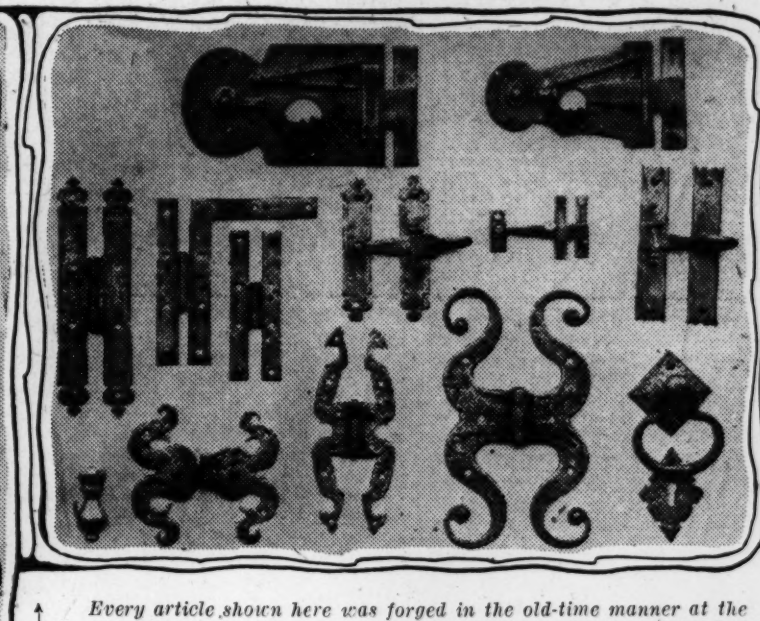
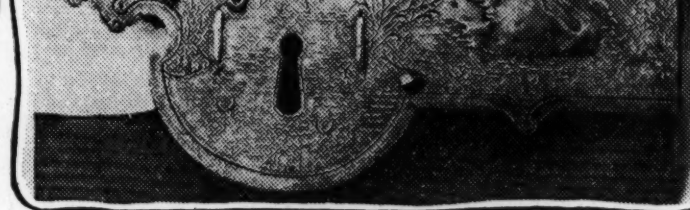
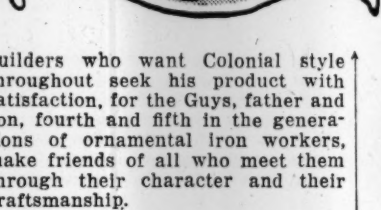
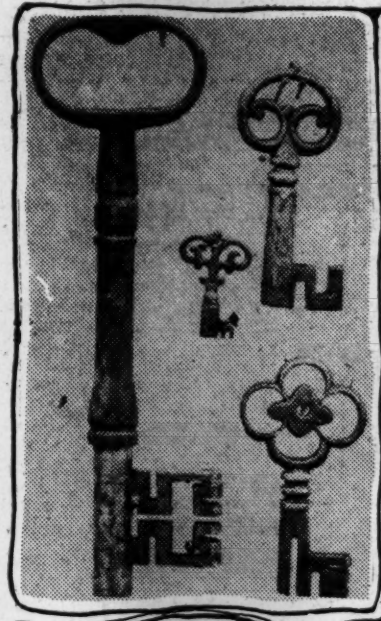
I meandered, or better splashed, by them and found myself in a narrow street of a town which was certainly dormant. But how beautiful! Four years ago Douglas Fairbanks used it for a natural mise en scène for his "Three Musketeers." The "Ostellerie" where we were to celebrate is a thirteenth-century gentleman's house, gables and beams running every which way. The interior is entrancing.

Ancient Charms Are Indoors Too

One regrets that Stevenson could not have set eyes on it—a huge room, ceiling beams jet with grime, recessed, colored-glass windows, rows of peasant china along the walls, stacks of heavy pewter, many candles, and a large open hearth—most attractive on clammy days.

"And you came all the way from

HAND-WROUGHT, AS IN COLONIAL TIMES, THESE HOUSEHOLD ESSENTIALS HOLD MUCH CHARM



Every article shown here was forged in the old-time manner at the shop that stands near the site of the first Iron Works established in America. Nearly all pieces are copies of originals which come off old buildings. The exceptions are the wall-light at the left, the large knocker in the center group and the lock below.

The Captain Tells of Bells

DURING a wonderful holiday on a Scottish island we made the acquaintance of a retired sea captain. His house was filled with antiques, and even the doorbell, although considered quite ordinary over there, was pleasingly odd to us. At one side of the outer door was a brass knob which, when pulled and then released, started a loud pealing somewhere far in the rear. This was still persisting when our friend came to welcome us, so we asked laughingly what sort a bell he had.

"Come and I'll show you," he replied jovially. "America you have not that kind in America." Then he added in explanatory note, "She is done the village." (He always referred, half jestingly, to his competent housekeeper as "She.")

Delighted, we went with him to the spacious kitchen, where the was at the "w" ticked a lullaby and a cat purred by the fender. There was much to admire in that lovely old-world place, but what most engaged our attention was the row of 10 bells—one for every room—which hung along the top of one wall. They were a farthing shape, about seven inches long, and each one was fastened to a strong coiled spring. We began talking about the origin of bells, and our host said that their story was full of romantic interest.

Our Captain Seems Learned

"They were used for churches in France as early as 650, so 'tis said," he went on. "Bede wrote of the sound of bells at Whitby Abbey near the end of the seventh century, and St. Dunstan hung many of them in the ninth century. According to one authority, they have had an influence on architecture, as before their introduction what are now steeples were merely raised places on the roof to admit of light."

"Is it a fact that the chief bell in the cathedral was often owned by the citizens, as they say it still is the case at Antwerp?"

"Aye, and it was a jealously guarded right. Whoever commanded the bell ruled the town, for by its boom a following could be gathered together at short notice. So bells have played an important part in history—many a chapter have they rung in and out. The general use of watches and clocks has made bells less necessary for marking the events of daily life, but there was a time when they were depended on almost entirely."

"They were sounded to warn of fire or tumult and for summoning soldiers to drill. There was a 'Harvest Bell' and 'Seeding Bell' for calling workers to the fields. The 'Gleaning Bell' insured a fair chance to all by setting the moment to start and finish gathering. The 'Market Bell' was the signal for selling to begin, and the 'Oven Bell' told tenants when they could go up to the castle to bake their bread. A wee bell was used in the choir and must have sounded real bonny."

This Was News to Him

"I was reading the other day about

a strange bell in Russia, which is used as a chapel." (This was our sole contribution to the topic under discussion.) "It was said to have cracked in the furnace and lain for over 100 years in the earth. It was raised in 1836, and placed in a square. It weighs about 180 tons, is 19 feet and some inches high, over 60 in circumference, and 2 feet thick. Did you ever see it, Captain?"

No, but I have heard the 'Storm Bell' in Europe, that warns folk when bad weather is expected from the mountains."

"I wonder what the early bells were like. Do you know, Captain?"

"There were all sorts. The four-sided and the long narrow style belonged to antiquity, while the trumpet-mouthed came about the sixteenth century. They were small in early times, but began to be made larger during the 1200's."

"Modern bell metal is a mixture of copper and tin, but in Scotland some of the most ancient bells were made of thin iron plates, riveted together and four-sided. In England of early days, there were itinerant bell founders and the character of old foundry marks is a great help in discovering the age of a specimen."

"By the way, Captain, why does that bell ring here every evening? And why do so many people seem to walk faster when they hear it?"

The Bratwurstglocklein

"Oh, that is a relic of the old curfew or cover fire (couvre feu) order of the Norman King William's day. It peals at 10 o'clock for us, but in bell time all lights had to be out at 5 o'clock and the bell told the hour. As to why we are inclined to speed up at the sound of it, I hardly know. Maybe, with a chuckle, the kind elders used to get us home that way—they had a lot to say about our movements, you know—and we are still in the habit. Talking of old customs—did you ever hear the Bratwurstglocklein?"

"No. What a peculiar name! Where is it?"

"In Nuremberg. It is a feature of one of the oldest restaurants in Europe. It has been rung for I don't

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In the Pasadena Manner

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pasadena, Calif.

THE old fashioned idea of searching for antiques in dimly-lighted old shops, down dingy streets, has been discarded by Bradford Perin, a collector of this city. He has transformed two acres of California's valuable real estate into an establishment for the display and sale of such things. The Serendipity Antique Shop is now situated on a tree-covered property near the city limits of Pasadena and has become a center of interest for lovers of things beautiful, who like to see them displayed in the best manner.

A shop, a home, a garden—these are the primary features of the interesting establishment which Mr. Perin has created. But the property now is, in reality, none of these things; it is a unique assemblage of the artistic and the utilitarian, wrought out with architectural form and color and forming one of the most distinctive businesses of the kind in southern California.

The main structure is of Spanish architectural design, made picturesque by having unusual antiques of Spain and southern Europe superimposed on its facade. High walls and wrought grills are the outstanding features of the exterior, suggestive of the curious artistic treasures that house and indicative of the sort of business carried on.

The interior of the building has all the characteristics of a large home, the art possessions of Mr. Perin being displayed as they would be situated in a private residence. Excepting for workshops, where new furniture is made from authentic models of famous pieces, the interior of the main building contains all the essential accommodations of a home where the crafts of the interior decorator and the art adjuncts of the collector are assembled and displayed to advantage.

Behind the main building lies a spacious courtyard, with gardens beyond. These have been landscaped and adorned with outdoor furniture. In one corner of the garden is situated an old-fashioned American cottage, equipped with the furniture and decorative styles of an earlier century. The trees on the property to some extent dictated the architectural and planting layout of the two acres.

Obviously genuine lovers of the arts and architecture have been at work in establishing the Serendipity, the ensemble of buildings and gardens being a dramatic example of what can be accomplished in suiting Spanish architecture to Californian conditions, also of what may be achieved in bringing aesthetic conditions to a business environment. Mr. Perin employs many people in his antique business, and his establishment has become a show-place in Pasadena.

200-Year-Old Chest at Lloyd's

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

Among the many curiosities and treasures collected at Lloyd's during its long history not the least is what is known as "The Gaviller Chest." This is so called because it was presented to Lloyd's in 1913 by William Gaviller, who was an underwriting member from 1885 to 1908.

This chest had belonged to his great-great-grandfather, Capt. Nicholas, who was a member of the

Photo by Humphrey Joel

las Styles, when commander of the yacht of King George II in 1727. It is a beautiful specimen of eighteenth-century cabinetwork, being made of rosewood laid on oak. Two cupboards, two open recesses, and 21 drawers of various sizes with carved moldings are found in it.

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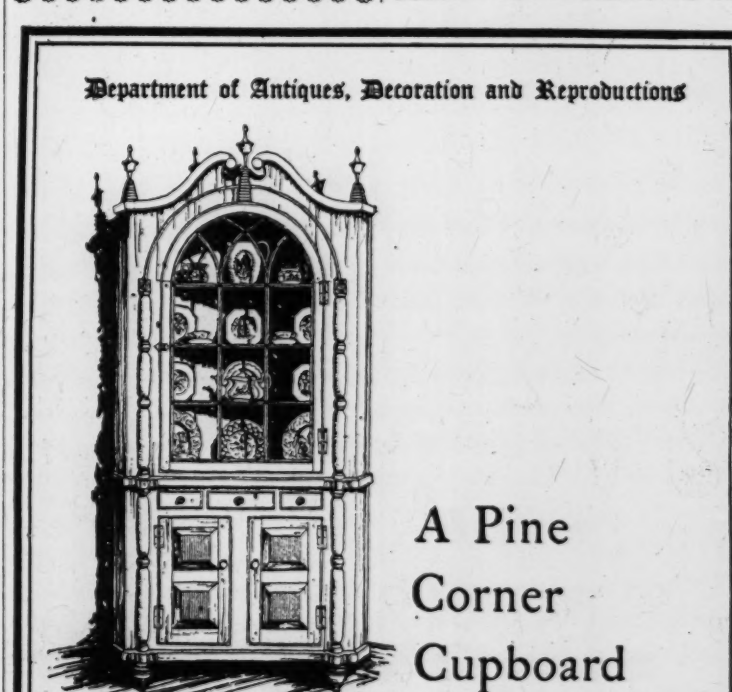
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Music News of the World

Musical Regionalism in Spain

By JOSÉ SUBIRA

IN OUR last article we spoke of two regional groups, the Catalan and the Basque—which were the subject of special sessions in the symphony concerts held in Madrid last winter. The unexpected vitality of these two schools was a surprise to many people. Both were characterized by personality and youth. Both based their work on their respective popular songs: the Catalan full of Mediterranean light and Provencal influences, but with definite nuances of its own; the Basque at times denser and at other times characterized by the "zortzico" rhythm in 3-8 time (made by the addition of 3-8 and 2-8 repeated continuously). Both schools make use of modern European or contemporary technique for ornamenting with the trappings of harmony or counterpoint, these gifts of the anonymous muse.

Catalan Concert

In these two sessions regional composers were heard and admired for the first time in Madrid, where they were hitherto unknown, owing to that centralization in vogue in the capital and its influence by the vicinal work. The Catalan musical concert was directed by Lamote de Grignon, the artist, who months before when conducting the Barcelona Municipal Band achieved such an unequalled success at the Frankfurt Festivals.

The program was carefully arranged so that the audience might follow the various steps through which the composers have taken the popular Catalan song. This evolution began with the accompaniment of the songs, but without violating its lines, and concluded with works inspired by it but having the characteristics of free creation. Each stage grows naturally out of the other in this interesting series.

Popular Songs

After the cultivation of the popular song, carefully harmonized and orchestrated, comes the work of personal inspiration which cleverly and tactfully interweaves the popular melodies. Next the popular melodies supply fitting themes for variations and finally these themes appear evoked, subtitled or transfigured without their popular form being either respected or maintained by the composer, although he preserves their atmosphere and fragrance.

The Catalan composers on this program were Sancho Marraco, Enrique Morera, Luis Millet, who was represented by his "Catalanesque" pictures, Francisco Puol by his "Pastoral," Jaime Pahares by a fragment of his opera "La prisión de Lérica," and Lamote de Grignon by several songs for voice and orchestra among which the Canción de María and "Unos labios húmedos por el fresco viento" were the most noteworthy.

Faith, purity and enthusiasm are the outstanding notes of these works, so popular and so regional on account of their inherent strength. Some are of such high quality that they could hope to be widely heard without comparing unfavorably with many of the best works of the personal school of music—"personal" as opposed to "regional" or "national"—which enjoy a considerable reputation.

Basque Works

The same qualities also characterize the Basque works included in the concert already mentioned. Basque composers are not so numerous as the Catalan, and they do not all devote themselves so wholeheartedly to the glorification of regional folklore, nor do they all derive their inspiration so directly from it. The list of those included in the "Festival of Basque music" could have been added to without incurring any artistic value and it would have gained in variety. Four names only figured on the program: Usandizaga—the unfortunate composer of "Las golondrinas"—Guridi, Pagola y Sorozabal, if one does not count the inclusion in symbolic character, of Iparaguirre who composed the Basque hymn "Guerrikako Arbola," which closed the session as homage to the memory of

this popular bard, and appeared elaborated with brilliant orchestration by Sorozabal. Pablo de Sorozabal, who conducted the concert, stands out at the same time as a refined, spirited and competent composer, by his delightful harmonizing of two short popular melodies and the generous rendering of his "Variaciones Sinfónicas sobre un canto popular" (Symphonic variations on a popular song in seven movements). Pagola contributed two numbers of his "Sinfonías de los Cantos Vascos"; Usandizaga was represented by a fragment from "Las golondrinas" and Guridi by his "Danza de las Espadas" and an interlude from his theatrical work "El casero."

Centralist Composers

While regional art enriched by the sap of folklore has been asserting its existence, and its right to a dignified place, there have also been many first performances of centralist composers. Their works reveal neither a great love of national music nor a strong enthusiasm, neither an inviolate purity nor a sweeping faith, but they show a complete preoccupation and a delightful submission before contemporary musical experiments. Fear of not being sufficiently modern or original has sent them astray—and it is possible that many have not found their way even yet.

Mozart to Stravinsky

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

THE Mozart cycle proceeds with increasing success. The performance of "The Magic Flute," in particular, was a positive delight. The chief merit undoubtedly belonged to the admirable direction—so musical and so purely "Mozartian"—of Bruno Walter, undoubtedly an unrivaled inspirationist who finds the means of restoring to their freshness and marvelous youth to the Mozart scores.

There are innumerable ways of understanding Mozart, certain pedagogues, under the pretext of respecting its classic dignity, give to this music a dryness, coldness and impassibility that are deplorable. In their desire to honor him, they turn him into the most of the great, Wolfgang becomes, under their care, a rigid bronze statue on a magnificent pedestal. Other people are held by the notion that Mozart is a light, agile genius. Their only preoccupation is to deliver his phrases with a delicacy, without seeing in them anything beyond elegance, verve and graceful frivolity. Others, again, discover in him a latent Italianism which lingers in certain sentimental, languid melodic contours.

To translate Mozart properly, one must be able to combine all these elements. Certainly, Mozart has a classic purity like beautiful marble, his writing has a crisp lightness, and there is Italian warmth in his love songs. The problem then consists in interpreting successfully his grace, suppleness and tenderness. He is a child and, after all, he is a man. The whole of his art is a well understood and his performances have incredible variety and tremendous expressive value.

A Remarkable Cast

In "The Magic Flute," a remarkable cast made his task easier than usual. One knows, indeed, that the conductor of the Berlin Opera is faced with an international company completely lacking in team work. And it should be said that the French elements he has been given were not always chosen with great discernment. For French national self-respect, we would have been happy to see our best singers placed at his disposal; this, alas, was not the case. Germany and Austria, on the other hand, provided excellent recruits. In "The Magic Flute," Mme. Lotte Schöne, to whom the rôle of Pamina was entrusted, was the triumph of the evening. The purity of her voice, the grace of her movements, the freshness and charm that emanate from her talent and from herself, very rightly won the enthusiasm of the audience. Beside her, M. Hans Fidesser was a solid and valiant Tamino. M. Edwin Heyer, who, in "Don Juan," was an excellent Mozart, surpassed himself in the rôle of Papageno. Mme. Marie Gerhardt, the redoubtable character of the Queen of Night and Mme. Renée Destanges did not find her best rôle of the season in Papageno. On the contrary, M. Edouard Nitsch was remarkable as Mofestas and Paul Benoit as an Olympian majesty to the imposing Zarastro.

The Stage Settings

And, once again, the ingenuity and originality of the stage setting upset some people and enchanted others. As in "Don Juan," the scenery and costumes were designed by

and they travel rather by understanding than by feeling, that the intellect may triumph over the heart and sentiment. Characteristic of this school and supplying an example of it were two works performed these last few weeks: a "suite" by Rodolfo Haflinger and a "Marcha de Soldados" by José Mantecón. As a contrast to these disjointed and spineless works would point out the solid structure of "Gongorinas," six little pieces by the Valentin Manuel Palau, which received an award in the State Musical Festival, and was performed by the same orchestra which had made the two centralists' works known. Sincerity, feeling and intelligence blend in happy union in these pictures on a background which, while definitely Iberian, absorbs the experience of a universal technique. Palau achieved great success without having been heralded by prearranged eulogies in the press, where praise goes so often to the unworthy.

An audience anxious to hear good music appreciated in this work by Palau a quality of music rich in shades and facets, instead of finding themselves palmed off with the consistent work whose aim is to dazzle with assonances and extravagances which, through repetition, become formulas as worn out as the "cadencia felicitá" (the happy measure).

Genuine artistic successes such as these in contrast to those which by noisy publicity should be appreciated by all composers jealous of the privileges of their art.

Professor Strnad. In the innumerable scenes of this fairy story, his imagination could be given free rein. He remained faithful to his method of reducing the stage to a tiny platform magnificently framed.

Professor Strnad makes the theater into a sort of huge magic coffer, one side of which, being carefully cut away, brings into value the splashes of color of the characters, against backgrounds of light or construction. Through the means of lighting, we have a little artificial and fairytale world whose evocative powers are hundred times more effective than the old expedients of our scenic technique. Here, it is in an oval frame that the whole setting is composed. A very ingenious combination of three staircases answers every requirement of the complicated phantasmagoria of the libretto. The achievement is complete.

The Return of Diaghileff

Serge de Diaghileff has returned, and this year gives his twenty-first season of Russian ballet. His new technique is singularly embarrassing to musical critics. His determination to eliminate every anecdotal element from his productions impoverishes criticism amazingly. But revolutionaries never go right to the conclusion of their conceptions. In a work like "Ode," there remains, in spite of everything, the embryo of a subject.

This strange fantasy is accompanied by a score by a young Russian, M. Nicolas Nabokoff, who provides the dancers with a few choreographic motives that are pleasant but devoid of daring. The Russian ballet has ceased to recruit its musicians from the extreme left. The sanity of this new ballet rather disconcerted people who always expect an element of scandal or tumult from a production of Serge de Diaghileff. One must, however, welcome a happy utilization of cinematographic projection incorporated in the work. The technique of moving pictures, indeed, allies itself wonderfully to that of the dance. Indeed, it not only cinematography the choreography of light?

"Apollo Musagète" The second production of the Russian Ballet was by Igor Stravinsky. Here, again, the authors solemnly proclaim their intention of giving us a piece without a plot. Actually, they offer us an extremely traditional ballet in which we see the birth of Apollo, who is being taken to Olympus by the muses where he discovers the muses whom he endows with the allegorical attributes which determine their jurisdiction in the domain of the arts. Calliope receives a tablet and a style to dance the step of poetry. Blest with a mask, Polymnia extols the nobility of mime, and, furnished with a little lyre, Terpsichore discovers the essential laws of choreography. Apollo, who brandishes a violin, presides at their sports. These proceedings end in an apotheosis, where one sees the Musagète gallantly scaling Parnassus which is henceforth to be their dwelling place.

One clearly sees the tendency to reaction that inspires this banal academic subject. Stravinsky's score is written in the same vein. The virtuoso of wind instruments and daring dissonances has written the whole of his score for the string quartet, without the addition of a single other timbre. He has adopted a colorless, neoclassical style which opens up no new horizon on his genius. One feels in this strange production a sort of defiance and a need to escape from the formulas in which his admirers try to inclose him. Stravinsky battles himself the he is able to renew his style at will. This ambition is excessive. To be sure, there is a great difference between the writing of "Oiseau de Feu" and that of the "Sacre" or "Les Noces," but such "tours de force" cannot be reproduced indefinitely.

The score of "Apollo Musagète" was a disappointment to everybody, and it is to be hoped that the great Russian musician whose talent consists of vigor and ferociousness will cease to indulge in systematic regressions which have absolutely no musical interest and contribute nothing to his reputation. There are, all over the world, hundreds of musicians capable of writing his "Edipe Rex" or his "Apollon." On the contrary, at no time have loftier or more individual masterpieces been conceived than "Petrushka," "Le Rossignol" or the "Sacre du Printemps." Why then should he be encouraged to be unfaithful to his ideal and his own proper genius?

Verdi and Wolf-Ferrari

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

SHAKESPEARE'S "Macbeth" is known to be one of the most lugubrious dramas ever written. How is it, then, that Verdi undertook to set Shakespeare's drama to music? The tragic side of music must not, of course, be despised; but opera as a rule does its best to resolve all that is tragic into a happy end. The Verdi of 1846, who wrote his "Macbeth," must have found himself in a peculiar situation. Moreover, he did not feel quite sure of his public, though he had begun to feel sure of himself and of his art. He had, however, in a few years, acquired a reputation, which spread over the western part of Europe. After the sudden stop for various reasons, in the careers of Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti, Verdi found the way open, not only to fame, but, which was more important for him, to the realization of his dramatic intentions. And as early as in the first decade of his creative work we find him busy in the research for dramatic truth and striving to give the human life in art.

The man, who afterwards, in "Rigoletto," "Traviata," "Trovatore," knew very well how to sweeten the large portions of his work, to represent the darkest side of life in "Macbeth," after his great model, whom he regarded as an unerring leader in the realm of dramatic art. He dedicated this work, which was finished and presented in 1847, to his father-in-law.

Never Popular

The opera "Macbeth" does not belong to the series of Verdi operas, which have found a steady place in the repertory, though some opera houses have tried to make it popular. Verdi himself, in 1865, nearly 20 years after the first edition of his work, found it necessary to arrange "Macbeth" for the Paris stage, bringing it to the level of his later standpoint. It was natural, in the present Verdi revival, which is more over-sweetened by Stravinsky, that the opera should be brought again to light.

The Dresden Staatsoper, which had made an experiment with the first performance of Verdi's "La forza del destino," which was very useful to the repertory of several opera houses, took a second step forward, or rather backward, to "Macbeth." After Strauss' "Egyptian Helena" it was presented as the second work in the festival, which took place in the month of June, comprising some characteristic Mozart, Weber, Wagner, Verdi and Richard Strauss operas.

Prelude of Trovatore

For those who had just heard Richard Strauss' new opera, it was very interesting to make a comparison between the two masters. After the sweetened music of Strauss it was refreshing to enjoy Verdi's primitive, but decidedly sincere melody. But I may be excused from carrying the comparison of Verdi with Richard Strauss further than is legitimate from the viewpoint of an age, which with its commercial interests, is so very different from that in which Verdi lived.

It must be pointed out that "Macbeth" on the whole, anticipates the style of "Trovatore." We find in it the same primitiveness of rhythm determining the melodic line, that gives the latter work its tremendous power in spite of the main absurdities of the libretto. Plave, who in the case of "Macbeth" was Verdi's collaborator, has prepared Shakespeare for the maestro in such a way that the latter might find in the libretto as much as possible all the scenes fit for setting in Verdi's effective manner. Verdi's capacity for shading or modulating was not highly developed at that time. But though his expressive

faculty in music seems rather restricted, we get the impression that the composer has a very distinct feeling of what is going on in the thoughts of Macbeth and his wife. Besides we know that he himself watched over the performance which took place in Florence, and that he made the most severe demands on the expressiveness of the actors destined to sing the two parts.

Dramatic Music

It is very interesting to see how both witches and Bohemians are translated into the same language by the earlier Verdi. He is no romanticist. Romanticism is based on a certain intellectualism, which was completely missing in Verdi. So, though he did not in the least misunderstand Shakespeare, he was not, on the other hand, capable of expressing the mystic element as supplied by ghosts and witches. There are some very impressive moments in the music, however simple it may be, when the tragic side of the drama is emphasized.

The chorus is employed in the same somewhat rough manner as in the next greater operas of Verdi's. Lady Macbeth as a somnambulist has not, of course, the full weight required by the situation. In the banquet scene, however, we are struck by the enormous dramatic force of Verdi's musical idiom, the composer having become fully conscious of the opportunity afforded him of playing out his infallible scheme of opposing groups of people to the principal actors of the drama. We may perhaps smile at Verdi's way of exhibiting a contrapuntal cleverness, which he did not possess at that time, but in describing the thick of battle, but this does not lessen the impression, which is indeed very deep. We have witnessed the composer's faculty of outlining all the person of the drama in a style of his own.

Romance Missing

However, all allowances having been made for the invariably dark color of the whole, it must be confessed that the complete absence of love and the love duet is a serious obstacle to the general effect on the average opera goer. Verdi, being faithful to Shakespeare and to his dramatic purpose, cannot give the spectator any consolation. In spite of this shortcoming, brought about by the poet being too true to himself to make any concession to the public, the opera "Macbeth" deserves much greater attention from the opera houses than is generally accorded.

The Dresden Staatsoper must be

praised for having done it full justice. Though only Banquo was portrayed with the necessary vocal force by Ivar Andresen, who is indeed one of the best bass singers to be found on the German stage, the impression produced on the public left nothing to be desired. This opera was conducted by Hermann Kutzschbach, while the stage management was provided by Otto Erhardt.

"Le Donne Curiose"

It is well known that among Verdi's successors the only one deserving this name was Puccini. The genius of Italian opera was represented by him, though not in the singularity of a musician who, at least for some time, attracted the attention of the musical world by some operas written in the sense of the best tradition: Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari distinguished himself by a certain classicism in opera. "Le Donne Curiose" made its first appearance in German opera houses 25 years ago.

The composer, who had been trained for his profession in Munich under Rheinberger, had obviously devoted his efforts to contrapuntal studies, but without losing a certain facility attributable to the native country of his mother, Italy. His counterpart was never in danger of degenerating into pedantry, which would be much against the ideals of opera. He was also completely free from Wagnerism, under which most composers at that time were laboring. He let his music run in a manner that lightly illustrated the words. So he succeeded in forming a pleasant whole, never exciting, but often stimulating.

The Berlin Municipal Opera House, taking up "Le Donne Curiose" under the baton of Robert F. Denzler, tried to call the attention of a new public to this older work, but in vain, for it seemed rather antiquated. Wagnerism, which had been combated any more, but there are other tendencies of this epoch conspiring against an idyllic opera like this.

Stage Notes

The Marx Brothers next season will appear under the Sam Harris management in something with music called "Animal Crackers." Sound effects have been added to Richard Dix' "Warming Up," a baseball story recently filmed by Paramount.

Mayor Walker of New York City is to be master of ceremonies of the Los Angeles premier of "Lilac Time" July 17, presuming, of course, that he arrives on time.

Arthur Hammerstein plans to make a revival of "Alice in Wonderland" next December in New York with a cast of children, and music arranged by Herbert Stothart.

Stravinsky's "Apollo Musagètes"

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London
STRAVINSKY has spoiled his public. He began a meteoric career by letting off "fireworks" and no other contemporary composer has given his admirers so much that may be truly described as sensational. In fact, audiences and critics alike now positively demand that everything he does must startle and dazzle them. They feel cheated if on every occasion the giant does not, in the words of the ancient metaphor, "Ossa on Olympus heave, on Ossa roll Pelion with all his woods; so scale the starry pole." They would make the giant their slave.

Dazzlement and glitter are completely absent from the latest Stravinsky ballet "Apollo Musagètes," which, fresh from its production in Paris, Diaghileff brought with him to London to open his season of Russian ballet at His Majesty's Theatre. Instead, we are confronted, both on the stage and in the orchestra, with an economy and simplicity that perhaps only the sophisticated will not find puzzling and mistake for barrenness or emptiness. Artistically "Apollo Musagètes" is the very negation of those ideals which for more than a century have dominated middle Europe and which can be observed running to seed in Strauss' ballet "The Legend of Joseph."

Stravinsky has written his own scenario—if one may so term such a skeleton. For in his own words: "Apollo Musagètes" is a piece without a plot. It is a ballet whose choreographic action unfolds itself upon the theme: Apollo Musagètes, that is to say, Apollo, Leader of the Muses, and inspiring each of them with their art." The only other characters are the Muses Terpsichore, Calliope and Polymnia, a couple of goddesses and Leto.

Twenty years have passed since Gordon Craig wrote "... in going through the stage-door of the theatre I saw there the following words, 'Sprechen streng verboten,' which means 'Speaking Strictly Forbidden.' The first moment I thought I was in heaven. I thought 'At last they have discovered the Art of the Theatre.' And happily in that art-form of ballet, unlike in that of opera, speaking is strictly forbidden. Apollo Musagètes and his muses and goddesses do not demean themselves by the utterance of our common tongue."

Their eloquence is music made visible in movement—a language more fitting for gods and goddesses. Apollo Musagètes and his muses and goddesses do not demean themselves by the utterance of our common tongue. Their eloquence is music made visible in movement—a language more fitting for gods and goddesses. Apollo Musagètes and his muses and goddesses do not demean themselves by the utterance of our common tongue.

phers—Georges Balanchin—to say nothing of the composer himself. There are two ways of approaching Stravinsky's score. The first, followed by nearly all the professional critics, is carefully to detach the music from the ballet and consider it purely as music. The second is to regard the ballet as a whole and examine the score, its substance, style and treatment, by their relations to the rest of what is, after all, a synthetic form. And it need not be urged that in either case it is useless to bring to "Apollo Musagètes" those aesthetic ideals which were responsible for the famous catch-phrase "Every picture tells a story."

Scored wholly for string orchestra this simple music—a child can understand it—is in the authentic ballet tradition. One is constantly diverted by melodic turns and rhythms that are as familiar as the flounced skirt of the ballerina herself. This, no doubt, explains why many critics describe the score as "commonplace." For anyone with ears to hear, however, even a single performance reveals a hundred felicities and a sober yet apparent beauty. It is said by those who dance to this music that familiarity only adds to its attractiveness.

Musicians generally, and composers in particular, are apt to lag behind their colleagues who use the brush and the pen. Inspired by a wide artistic culture, Stravinsky's art is definitely of its time. No contemporary composer has been so quick to seize in music the possibilities exploited by progressive workers in other mediums.

And it is here, to use a colloquialism, that the average mystified critic gets him wrong. Cocteau has described one incident in the general uproar which greeted the "Sacre du Printemps" in Paris: "Standing up in her loge, her tiara awry, the old Countess de P. flourished her fan and shouted, scarlet in the face, 'It's the first time for 60 years that anyone's dared to make a fool of me.'" Cocteau adds: "The good woman was sincere; she thought there was some mystification." "Apollo Musagètes" will mystify neither the sophisticated artist nor the child.

One must not forget to pay tribute to the scenery and costumes of A. Bauchant and also to the Apollo of Serge Lifar and the Terpsichore of Alia Nikitina. Lubov Tchernicheva, Felia Doulavskaya, Dora Fadimova, Henriette Malikarska and Sophie Orlova completed an admirable cast. Such an audience as in London only assemblies at the Russian Ballet warmly greeted the composer at the conductor's desk.

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RADIO

IDEAL SHORT WAVE SPREAD IS OUTLINED

Many More Bands Available With New Technical Improvements

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A "theoretical ideal" in the short wave spectrum ranging from 1500 to 30,000 kilocycles (200 to 10 meters) would be represented by the following substantially non-interfering and simultaneous services, according to a short wave analysis that has been submitted to the Federal Radio Commission by John V. Hogan, the New York consulting engineer:
Two thousand eight hundred and fifty radiotelephone channels each one kilocycle wide, or
Twenty-eight thousand six hundred continuous wave radiotelephone channels each 1 kilocycle wide, or
Fifty-seven thousand continuous wave radiotelephone channels each 500 cycles wide.
But these figures contemplate further development in the technique of the short wave art, Mr. Hogan admits. He states that his conclusions are drawn from a preliminary study and in the premise of a spread of 28,500 kilocycles in the range from 1500 to 30,000.
Study of the short wave spectrum is particularly significant at this time because of the recent allocations of short waves to the army, navy, radio communications services, cable interests, steamship companies and the press. Practically all long-distance radiotelephony must be carried on with high frequencies, or short waves. Developments are proceeding in radiotelephony over long distances also. The recent trial broadcasts from the Dutch government station at Kootwijk by the Secretary of the League of Nations furnish a notable example.
The figures quoted by Mr. Hogan represent, as he says, a "theoretical ideal" that should ultimately be attainable in the normal growth of the art.
"The limitations," Mr. Hogan continues in his report, "are those of wave modulation, which are inherent to radio transmission at any wave frequency, and which are not likely to be overcome without a radical change in the methods of transmission that have become standard."
The reason that some 30,000 channels in this band from 1500 to 30,000kc. are not available is twofold. In the first place, the difficulties of stabilizing the radiation frequency of a very short-wave transmitter are not easy to overcome; consequently each transmitter may vary sufficiently in frequency to trespass

upon neighboring channels if the channels are placed as closely as modulation alone would permit. In the second place, and more importantly, receiver selectiveness is not yet as high (in terms of frequency difference) at the very short waves as at the lower frequencies, and this, even when supplemented by selective methods of reception, is likely to limit the number of economically available interference-free channels to an extent greater than would the variation in transmitting frequency. The art is improving in both these respects and a reasonable estimate of channels now available would be the following:
"In the band from 1500 to 3000kc. (200 to 10 meters) it should be possible to place telegraph channels at 5kc. separation or telephone channels at 15kc. separation. There should thus be available in this range either 300 telegraph or 100 telephone channels.
"In the band from 3000 to 6000kc. (100 to 50 meters) it should be possible to place telegraph or telephone channels with an average separation of 25kc. There should thus be available in this range 120 telegraph channels.
"In the band from 6000 to 15,000kc. (50 to 20 meters) the average separation now necessary for either telegraph or telephone channels may be taken as 60kc. This would give 150 channels available at the present time.
"In the band from 15,000 to 30,000 kilocycles (20 to 10 meters) the average separation would probably have to be of the order of 100 kilocycles giving 150 more independent channels.
"Taking the total for the entire band from 1500 to 30,000 kilocycles (200 to 10 meters) this more practical engineering view allows 720 independent and noninterfering telegraph channels or 520 such telephone channels. Rapid intensity variations and the like seem to make the short wave more effective for telegraph than for telephone communication in the present art, and therefore, the line of development will probably indicate a heavier demand for telegraphic than for speech channels in the immediate future.
"It seems to me that the commission would be justified in assuming that at least 500 independent communications can be carried on simultaneously over the same territory by the use of these waves. Requirements of double or triple frequencies to insure reliability for 24-hour service may cut down the number of working channels actually attainable, but the use of selective methods and the rapidly improving design of receivers should eventually offset at least a part of these limitations and thus make additional channels useful. Such development will be made most quickly if the various interests who desire to carry on good engineering work under proper supervision are encouraged to make use of the channels now available, of course under the proper check by the commission."

Sculptor Succeeds in Quest for Youthful "Lost Genius"

Poems and Sketch Left With Gutzon Borglum Lead to Offer of Artist to Take Judy Rayford, Duke University Student, Under His Patronage

MOBILE, Ala. (P)—His dreams of becoming a sculptor apparently about to be realized, Judy Rayford, student of Duke University, N. C., is awaiting word from Gutzon Borglum, who had sought him out as his "lost genius."
Mr. Rayford still was slightly doubtful of his good fortune even after reading reports in the newspapers, but, encouraged by the praise of Mr. Borglum, he indicated willingness to abandon a career as sketch artist for the patronage of the noted artist.
The sculptor ended his quest for the boy in Richmond, Va., where he was informed that Mr. Rayford had been identified as the youth who, after watching him work in his studio at San Antonio, Tex., departed, leaving behind a few poems and a sketch. These were not studied by Mr. Borglum until some time after the boy had gone.
Artistic Talent Recognized
"I know I have discovered a genius," Mr. Borglum said at Richmond. "Those pieces of his work show that he sees into the soul of nature and that he can carve this in stone as well as in clay. I have him now if possible."
The sculptor explained that he began his quest for the youth as soon as he had perceived the artistic talent in the poems and the sketch he left behind him.
Ten years ago Mr. Rayford first saw his artistic talent recognized. While employed in the circulation department of the Mobile Register, he took some of his drawings to Edmond DeCelle, a local artist who, impressed by the apparent talent in his work, advised him to study art.
Studied Modeling in Mobile
Mr. DeCelle instructed him voluntarily for a time and then, under Roderick Mackenzie, Mobile mural artist, the youth studied modeling.
"As long as I can remember," Mr. Rayford said, "I've been writing poetry and drawing. I always drew for my own amusement. I started poetry in my third year in high school."
In 1926 two of Mr. Rayford's poems were published in the American Mercury. In addition he has contributed to other periodicals.
When he decided to become a sculptor, he set out from Durham, N. C., to San Antonio, Tex., to see Mr. Borglum. Arriving in the Texas city with only 35 cents, he found the noted artist preparing to leave.
"I told him I wanted to be a sculptor and I left two poems with me," Mr. Rayford continued. "I didn't leave any models. That is newspaper talk."
"Mr. Borglum didn't pay much attention to them when I got to his studio. I had been waiting three days to see him, but he couldn't dis-

courage me. He was very busy, working on about nine things at once. I showed him my poems and told him I wanted to be a sculptor. This is when he said I wanted a job to come out and study art. He said he'd let me work under him."
RICHMOND, Va. (P)—Gutzon Borglum interrupted lunch here to express joy over the finding of Judy Rayford in Mobile and hastened to a telephone office to communicate with him.
Mr. Borglum said he was leaving for Washington and if the boy does not join him on the trip to New York and Boston, he expects to go to Mobile in about two weeks.
Mr. Borglum came to Richmond to look over the Edgar Allan Poe shrine and has offered his services to embody his conception of the poet in bronze. He will be here for several weeks to confer on the shrine and also expects to make a study of Thomas Jefferson.
YALE GETS PROPERTY NEEDED FOR LIBRARY
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Yale University has acquired, after three years or more of waiting, a private rooming house at High and Wall Streets, the only land which had not been obtained by the university in the block to be occupied by the \$12,000,000 Sterling Library. After plans for it and surrounding grounds had been made, the single building could not be purchased for less than a reported \$150,000, or five times estimated market under assessed value.
Plans were held up for months, and last winter had to be changed as the university would not buy the house at the owner's figure. Finally, James Gamble Rogers, architect, advised the university to start building on revised plans. George Farley Day, university treasurer, said the owners recently offered the property for sale at half the price and was about its actual market value.

Radio Program Notes

DURING the Maxwell House Hour to be presented through the NBC System, Thursday evening, July 19, at 9:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, the Old Colonel's boyhood friend, played by Edgar White Burrill, will tell how the women of the South entertained "The First Lady of the Land" at the old Maxwell House, when McKinley was President of the United States. No formal dinner was given, and no conventional luncheon—but a breakfast at the famous Nashville Hotel.
The musical program will include the "Theme Song" from the new talking moving picture, "Lilac Time," written by Nathaniel Shilkret, director of the orchestra. Cadman's "At Dawning" and "Autumn," by Chambliss, as well as several popular numbers in concert tempo, also will be heard.
The Maxwell House will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, WTJ, KQ, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WBAP, KPRC, WHAS, WSM, WMA, WSB, WBT, WRVA, WJAX and KMO.
Seven masters of musical composition will be represented by selections during the Los Angeles Studio's Concert Hour, which will be broadcast for one hour beginning at 7 o'clock, Pacific time, Thursday evening, July 19, through KMQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KFI, associated stations of the NBC system.
Participating in the program include Purcell Mayer, violinist; Garza Nord, soprano; Everett Sidiham, baritone, and Pryor Moore and his concert orchestra.
The initial number on the program will be an orchestral selection, the overture to "Oberon," the last opera of Franz von Weber. Miss Nord, accompanied by the orchestra, will offer an aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto," while Mr. Mayer will play Max Bruch's "Concerto in G Minor" for violin and orchestra. The baritone, Mr. Sidiham, will be heard in an aria from Massenet's heroic opera, "Le Cid."
Other outstanding selections will be the andante movement from Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," a violin solo, and the Ballet Suite from "The Queen of Sheba" by Goldmark, an orchestral selection.
To promote patriotism, to pay tribute to our national forefathers, a program of music will be broadcast every Thursday evening at 7:30, from KPO, the Hale-Chronicle station in San Francisco. The Plymouth Trio of instrumentalists, the Plymouth Trio of vocalists, will entertain with popular successes and well-known light classics. Merton Borles, pianist and composer, is a featured artist on the program. Special background is arranged each week for the Plymouth program.
When the next Hoover Sentinel program is broadcast at 8:30 Thursday night, July 19, thousands of radios will be tuned in on WEAF and the 21 associated stations of the chain to hear one of the most important units on the air today—the Hoover Orchestra. Their rendition of the popular music of the hour and of the classics transposed into jazz form has brought hundreds of fan letters from all parts of the country.
In a large measure, the credit for this success should be given to Louis Kotzman, the able and untiring conductor of this orchestra. The career of this leader has been exceptionally interesting and unusual. He was born in Russia in 1890, in the town where years before the founder of the Russian school of music, Anton Rubinstein, had lived. Kotzman's public career began in his "teens"—he played the cornet or trumpet in symphony orchestras, under such great leaders as Ippolitov-Ivanov, Blazouff and Rimsky-Korsakov. It was in 1906 that he emigrated to the United States. Nine years later, during which time he had played with the leading symphonies and theater orchestras here, he did his first photograph recording and he remained in this field for the next few years. He then organized his own orchestra and began playing for the microphone as well as for the disks. Today Mr. Kotzman records in both fields under 11 different name combinations, who shows the measure of his success as a conductor.
In the coming concert Mr. Kotzman and his Hoover Orchestra will be heard in two Donaldson compositions—"In a Bamboo Garden" and "Because My Baby Don't Mean Maybe Love Song." The tenor soloist will be heard in "I'm Falling in Love With Someone." Two of the singers will offer "Garibaldi" as a duet.
The Arion Trio, always heard in those half hours with the Rounders, have included "Open Thy Blue Eyes" by Del Riego, and Massenet's "Open Thy Blue Eyes" in its original manuscript form.
Captivating, graceful melodies, recalling favorites of the past and some more recent "hits," will be sung by the Rounders during the next program Thursday evening, July 19, from 9 to 9:30 o'clock, Pacific time, through the stations of the NBC System.
Quiet selections include "Coquette" and the delightful "Gypsy Love Song." The tenor soloist will be heard in "I'm Falling in Love With Someone." Two of the singers will offer "Garibaldi" as a duet.
The Arion Trio, always heard in those half hours with the Rounders, have included "Open Thy Blue Eyes" by Del Riego, and Massenet's "Open Thy Blue Eyes" in its original manuscript form.

Relic of Industry Left at Kingston

Old Anchor Swung From Tree for Half Century Recalls Din of Trip Hammer

KINGSTON, Mass. (P)—A huge anchor which has swung from a tree beside the Wapping Road, the main highway between here and Brockton, for more than half a century, remains a monument to the founder of Kingston occupied an important place in the Nation's industrial life.
The big "mud hook" never graced the bow of any vessel, for Kingston's once thriving shipbuilding industry had waned before the anchor emerged from the forge.
Like the product of those early foundrymen, the anchor is made of bog iron, a low-grade iron ore found in Silver Lake, the present Brockton water supply. It was from such ore that Kingston men made anchors for the first ships of the American Navy. They made several of the anchors used on the Constitution, famous warship of the Revolution.
In the early years of the Nation, iron was very scarce. The great mineral deposits of Pennsylvania had not yet been drawn upon, and large quantities in both Silver and Furnace Pond were eagerly sought. The din of a trip hammer, used for forging, resounded throughout the town and for years the section was known in this field for the founder of the Revolution.
In the coming concert Mr. Kotzman and his Hoover Orchestra will be heard in two Donaldson compositions—"In a Bamboo Garden" and "Because My Baby Don't Mean Maybe Love Song." The tenor soloist will be heard in "I'm Falling in Love With Someone." Two of the singers will offer "Garibaldi" as a duet.
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The Case for Quicker Justice

(Continued from Page 1)
States, in its judicial procedure, is many decades behind every civilized government in the world; and I say that it is an immediate and imperative call upon us to rectify that, because the speediness of justice, the inexpensiveness of justice, the ready access of justice, is the greater part of justice itself."
Hidden away in most citizens is a growing sense of shame at such conditions. But the case requires analysis. Who formulates the rules of judicial procedure? Why do not the courts restate them, if the rules are archaic? Under the sting of Charles Dickens' attacks, English law made this reform, back in the '70s. Why does the tragedy of delayed justice continue, to the extent that it does, in the United States?
Courts Bound by Legislatures
In large part the answer is this—Because procedure in the United States courts is not governed by the judges, but by the legislatures. The legislator tells the judge what he may and may not do in conducting the trial. As a result, in many instances, the courts must bear the blame for dilatory tactics, technicalities and shameful delays which they, and the legal profession (to a considerable degree, at any rate) are incapable of remedying. In short, they are not masters in their own house.
This leads up to the great campaign now under way in the legal fraternity, for changed procedure. Bench and bar urge that the court be permitted to assume responsibility in a situation where, if left to develop, they are blamed anyway. If the change goes through, they declare, then courts of law really would become courts of justice.
Laymen, perhaps, do not realize the significance of the issue. In most state courts, judges are given by the legislature the power to "make and make" the law. The substantive law may be made by the legislature, but the judge is left to interpret it. In actual administration there may be appeals to higher courts. There are opportunities to take advantage of technicalities of procedure, to file demurrers, motions for change of venue. Is there a slip in a legal phrase; has something been left out of the indictment; is there a mere verbal error? Then, there is room for appeal, for new trial.
Trivial Technicalities
Let us say that defendant's name is misspelled in one of a dozen counts. In England the judge would very likely correct the error with his own pen. Not so in some American courts. Formal rules of procedure imposed by the legislature limit the flexibility of the court, and provide a bulwark for "technicalities." The higher court may be forced to throw out the whole case.
"The actual miscarriages of justice, because of nothing more than a mere slip in the name of the defendant," Wilson declared, "or a mere error in an immaterial form, are nothing less than shocking." And he added, at another time, "The procedure of our courts is antiquated and a hindrance, not an aid, in the administration of the law."
What is being done about the situation? Much that is hopeful and progressive. The American Bar Association is leading a campaign to give the federal courts the "rule-making power" where they have not got it now and where the President's responsibility. Mr. Coolidge supports the plan. Mr. Taft—both as President and as Chief Justice—has endorsed it enthusiastically.
"The great crying need of the United States," Mr. Taft said on one occasion, "is the need of a procedure of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment. Under present conditions the poor man is at a woeful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or rich opponent."
"I am strongly convinced that the best method of improving judicial procedure at law is to empower the Supreme Court to do it through the medium of the rules of the court, as in equity."
Every law magazine in the Nation has favored the proposal. Forty-six separate state bar associations have endorsed it, as has the United States Chamber of Commerce and other trade groups.
For practically 18 years, on and off, the measure has been pending before Congress. If this seems slow progress, it must be remembered that England took longer to get the reform, even with the pen and genius of a Dickens to depict the tragedies of "slow justice" so that the public could understand their real meaning in human terms.
Of course the federal and state court systems are different things, and individual states may make the change in advance of Congress. The Legislature of Delaware recently passed the statute empowering state courts to do it. It is the first state to act. Since then the matter has been up for discussion in more than half the states of the Union.
Various reasons have been ascribed to the willingness of legislatures to curb the judge's power, but whatever the motive, the result in many instances has been inflexible rules and yards of red tape.
Boots Are Not Shoes
For instance, a man charged with stealing your shoes, in Tennessee, cannot be convicted if he stole your boots.
In the western state the conviction of a man charged with murder was set aside by the Supreme Court because the state constitution provided that indictments should be worded to show that the crime was committed "against the peace and dignity of the State." And in this case the word "the" was omitted. Instances like this could be cited in great numbers.
In other ways the problem of legislatures and courts is a complex one. Tens of thousands of laws are passed annually. Are the courts to blame for failure to enforce the unenforceable? However, notable progress is being made. Now the Commissioners of Uniform State Laws are regularly meeting each year before the American Bar Association's convention and doing their best to harmonize the laws of the 48 different states.
Legislatures are co-operating with various crime commissions, although there are still instances, as in Missouri, where a commission makes a valuable survey only to see it later scrapped.
A previous article told how state judges are generally circumscribed in their ability to guide and instruct juries. This system would be extended to federal judges under one of three bills now pending in Congress. These bills will be a storm center at the coming meeting of the American Bar Association at Seattle this month.
The Caraway, Norris and Shipstead bills, and the association's committee on law reform emphatically condemn them all. It is another case of a difference between legislature and bench and bar. The association believes the courts should have more, not less, authority in guiding the jury.
The committee cites the late Remus and Sinclair cases as instances where it would have been better had the judge been given greater discretion in commenting on weight of evidence and credibility of witnesses.
Indeed, Congress sometimes is amazingly casual and haphazard in matters dealing with the courts. To give one example, the President was nonchalantly passed last session by House and Senate, signed by the President, and made law on Jan. 21, 1928, which the Supreme Court found later, to its consternation, would have opened the sluice gates for torrents of cases on appeal, and virtually brought the court's work to a halt. The record showed not a single protest on this bill. An amendatory act was passed April 26, correcting the original mistake.

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ant to make these exchanges, which involve nearly \$2,000,000 in fees, he believes that it has no authority to do so. It cannot take away from the counties in which the national forests exist the 25 per cent guaranteed to them by law from the sale of forest service stumpage.
William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, has suggested that a bill be proposed in Congress authorizing the exchange to be made from national forest lands in any part of California, and ordering the Treasury Department to reimburse the counties. Hubert Work, as Secretary of the Interior, concurs in this proposal which Mr. Pack says "seems to offer the best solution."
"In the last few weeks," says Mr. Pack, "the Yosemite Lumber Company and the White and Pringle Lumber Company have given options on timber holdings in the park to the Sugar Pine Lumber Company of Fresno, which, it is reported, plans to begin operations at once should it take up the option and secure the land."
The lumber industry is suffering from over-production resulting from too enthusiastic promotion and over-capitalization, and the new move of the Fresno organization seems strange, in the light of conditions. Its officials, however, are men of public spirit; perhaps they will act to the benefit of the forest. Yosemite should not be further marred with the axe."

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Odds and Ends

Petrified Tree
At Florissant, Colo., among other specimens there is a petrified tree stump 17½ feet in diameter and 10½ feet high. It has been pronounced by natural scientists that these trees, which have lain buried in a volcanic lava bed for thousands of years, come of the Redwood or Sequoia variety, such as now grow in California.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: Since there is said to be as much exercise in cutting the grass as in playing golf, our conclusion is that very few play golf and none cut the grass for the exercise involved.



THE ROSE WINS
For the third successive year the rose has topped the list in a flower popularity contest taken in New York schools, receiving nearly half of the 900,000 votes recorded.

Seattle Times: This is the month that the backyard gardener sometimes comes to the realization that he could have purchased for 40 cents all that he raised with so much labor.

Agassiz
Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz came to Boston from Switzerland in 1846 to deliver a course of lectures on zoology at the Lowell Institute and he settled in the United States, becoming a professor in the university at Cambridge. It is to be remarked that he rejected the doctrine of evolution.

Los Angeles Times: Americanism: A belief that a successful man hasn't anything to do but chase around over the country making speeches to luncheon clubs.

First Marconigram
The first paid Marconigram was transmitted on June 3, 30 years ago. The message was sent by Lord Kelvin from Senator Marconi's experimental wireless station at the Needles, Isle of Wight, Eng. He paid 1s. for the message.

Boston Transcript: If Henry Ford builds highways in Hungary in order to supply the country with motorcars, a grateful people may yet change its name to Filivaria.

Budget System
The budget system was adopted by the United States Government in 1921.

There is no duty we so much underrate as the duty of being happy. By being happy we sow anonymous benefits upon the world, which remain unknown even to ourselves.—STEVENS

—A Thought for Today—

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Sunset Stories

Robert Ellis and Tut

GRANDFATHER sat rocking under a great linden tree. From time to time he glanced from his book to his grandson, Robert Ellis, who was perched on the top step of the porch with his fox

hound. Robert turned a double flip-flop, then peeled off his shoes and stockings and jumped into the wading pool. Into the pool followed the little dog and swam about after his master.

When they had had a good play in the water, they rolled on the grass. Then Robert walked on his hands to where his grandfather sat under the great linden, and Tut followed on his front feet with his hind feet in the air.

"It took us only 25 minutes," announced Robert, looking at his big watch.

His grandfather looked perplexed and asked, "What took you 25 minutes?"

"To do my errands and everything," replied the boy. "I went to the garage and found that Mother's car has oil, but needs water and gas and the left rear tire needs air. Then I climbed that tree and found that all the eggs in the robins' nest are

hatched. And then I got a magazine for Mother, and some groceries and went by the laundry for Daddy's collars—but the Chinaman said they wouldn't be ready till 5 o'clock—and then I waded in the pool and it needs fresh water, and did you see Tut walk on his front feet? That is his newest stunt. And all the time we played Follow the Leader and Tut did not miss a trick!"

Grandfather laughed heartily. "Young man, you don't know the difference between work and play. Now when I was a lad, I worked when I worked, and I played when I played."

Robert looked puzzled as he replied: "Well, Granddaddy, work and play are pretty much the same around here."

"That is as it should be, as it should be," murmured Grandfather, smiling. "A fine lad, that!"

Ask These
Q. If all the letters of the alphabet are invited to a party, which arrive late?
A. U V W X Y Z, because they do not come till after T.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I went over to see ol' Togo this afternoon and I said, 'How about a tussle?' But he wagged his tail and said, 'No, sir. It's too hot for anything like that!'

A few minutes later, though, I noticed that the lawn sprinkler was going full force, so I galloped through it several times and got myself all wet.

And right away he wanted to know where I had been to get so wet and cool, and I said, 'You just follow me and I'll show you.'

Then I ran back to ol' Togo and shook myself as hard as I could and gave him a regular shower!

And he did, and after we had been through the water three or four times he decided it was cool enough for a frolic after all!

Off to the Garage Ran the Boy, With the Dog Prancing at His Heels.

terrier, King Tut. Grandfather noticed Robert's dancing eyes as they roved here and there. He had arrived only the day before for a visit, and as he had not been much with children since his own children had grown up, he looked upon Robert as somewhat of a puzzle.

"If I know anything about boys, that little scamp is planning mischief," remarked Grandfather to himself. "When I was a lad, I had errands to do this time of the morning."

"Whoopee!" suddenly shouted Robert as he pulled a big watch from his pocket and sprang to his feet. "Nine o'clock. Follow the leader, Tut!"

Off to the garage ran the boy with the dog prancing at his heels. Back they bounded in a jiffy, and up a tree climbed the boy, while the dog made frantic efforts to follow. A long run and jump finally landed Tut on the lowest branch.

"Great stuff!" cried Robert, letting himself down to the ground again. "Not another dog in town could do that!"

When the dog jumped down, Robert paused a moment to pat him, then sprang over the fence and fled down the street. Failing to hurdle the fence, Tut squeezed under it and followed his little master.

"Well, well, well! Such antics! Do children do nothing but run wild these days, I wonder!" gasped Grandfather.

Before Grandfather had read 10 pages, racing back came the two, through the gate and around the house to the kitchen door, the boy with his arms heaped with bundles and the dog with a magazine in his mouth. Out of the house they

The Monitor Reader

- Check These You Can Answer
1. How is the bowline knot (loop which does not slip) tied?—Household Arts Page..... 10
 2. What vacation games offer educational value for the children?—Educational Page..... 10
 3. What is the derivation of "bachelor"?—A Word a Day..... 10
 4. What type of films does

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Liquor's Impertinent Assault

BEHIND the strategy of Tammany's campaign in behalf of Governor Smith and his candidacy there is disclosed an effrontery and political cunning which those who oppose the return of a legalized traffic in alcoholic beverages in the United States cannot afford to overlook. The Democratic Party machine managers now in command have made it evident that they hope and expect to hold the normally Democratic states of the South in line by appealing to the traditions of the voters there, thus assuring the solid electoral vote of those states, despite the unrest and resentment caused by the defiance of the Southern Democracy at Houston.

The announcement recently made of the selection of John J. Raskob, chairman of the finance committee of the General Motors Corporation, an avowed wet and an active director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is regarded as an indication of the desire of Tammany to gain the support of eastern big business interests for its candidate. It is interesting to note that Mr. Raskob, who is a prominent churchman of Governor Smith's faith, is listed as a Republican in Who's Who in America, and that he supported President Coolidge in the 1924 election, although he is now on the roster of Tammany Hall members.

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the choice of Mr. Raskob was dictated by Governor Smith against the wishes and advice of many of the members of the committee. The determination of the candidate and those who dominated the Democratic Party in the Houston convention to still further ignore the rank and file of their organization and to remain deaf to the protests of former loyal partisans in the South is increasingly evident. Their hope is, evidently, that the South will not protest too loudly, and that the voters there who fail to be reconciled will do nothing more than refuse to go to the polls. With the traditional lines there unbroken, the plan seems to be to center the nullification campaign in the industrial states of the North and East.

But industry will not willingly follow the banner of Tammany and a subjugated Democracy into the camp where it has never looked for sympathetic friends. Those who have advised and countenanced the strategy resorted to should be wise enough to realize that the support they seek cannot be gained by an appeal for the nullification of national prohibition, an ally of industrial and domestic prosperity. The alliance is an incongruous and impossible one. It will be repudiated not only by a great majority of the captains of industry, but by the rank and file of wage earners who have found a new freedom and increased prosperity in emancipation from saloon influences.

Home Defenses

THE increase in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago from 4½ to 5 per cent did not come with any surprise to the financial community. As a matter of fact, it was rather generally reported in Wall Street that the bank had voted a week before for the increase, but that it was not approved immediately by the Federal Reserve Board. Following the next report on brokers' loans, which showed another large increase, the board finally gave its sanction, and thereby, it is generally anticipated, inaugurated a movement toward higher rates which will possibly become general with all the reserve banks. Inasmuch as this will represent the highest discount rate established since 1922, when the need for deflation of credit forced the banks to that position, some inadvertent comments may be inspired.

It is pretty generally agreed that the increase in the discount rates has been predicated upon a presumed necessity to curtail stock speculation. As such it has been interpreted in the "Street." Furthermore, it is recognized that the decline to 3½ per cent last summer was directed in order that the export gold movement might be facilitated. That was the contribution made by the reserve bank system of the United States toward the general movement to place European currencies upon a gold basis once more. It is obvious that the high discount rates and the normalization of the foreign exchange are in a sense movements opposed to each other in the present circumstances. The Federal Reserve Board, therefore, has been compelled to decide between the issues presented, and to elect which is the more important.

The very day that the Chicago discount rate was advanced a decline was noted in the exchange rate on British sterling. The pound stood below par for the first time in many months. This was attributed to the fact that call loans on the London market were being quoted at 2½ per cent, whereas they were bringing around 6 per cent in New York. This resulted in the withdrawal of funds from England for investment in the United States, and is not a particularly favorable move from the point of view of the United States, whose financiers are at heart deeply concerned in the maintenance of the parity of all European exchanges. The question naturally presents itself, is not the United States permitting its fear of stock speculation to outweigh, in a measure, its calmer judgment as to its international require-

ments. It may be true that the reserve ratio of the various reserve banks has gone to a recent low point, but the ratio in no instance is at anything like a dangerously low point.

Of course, it is clear that the sentiment for home needs has grown stronger in the financial community of the United States within the past few months. While there has been much loose talk about keeping investments at home, the fact cannot be escaped that there are those who honestly believe that unless due attention is paid to the country's domestic duties, the Nation might get to that point of impotence where its aid abroad would be of little avail. Such sentiment now seems to be in the ascendancy, and it is just as well that it be followed to its logical conclusion.

Ireland's Most Urgent Need

REPLYING to an inquiry as to what public policy for the improvement of conditions in Ireland was most needed, a visitor from the Green Isle gave the somewhat surprising response: "More forests." The questioner had expected to hear the familiar tale of Ireland's need for more factories, better farming methods, further extension of the "co-operatives" and that always comforting, albeit vague, desire for more of what is erroneously called "capital." That these matters should be regarded as less important than that of restoring, at least in part, the great forests of giant trees that once covered so much of all the island, is a good illustration of the Irish capacity for thinking in terms of centuries ahead.

To those familiar with conditions obtaining before the Norman conquest, when the great groves and dense forests excited the admiration of visiting foreigners, there may be cause for wonder that, when in the course of time so many of the trees fell before the woodman's ax, little was done to replace the destroyed monarchs of the forest. Even in the earlier days, as Dr. Douglas Hyde has pointed out, the Irish were not a nation of builders in stone, most of the houses, even the great palaces at Tara, being constructed of wood. Tall timbers, the hewn trunks of great oaks, planted side by side, constituted the walls of groups of dwellings in the larger cities, while the rural houses were built of logs plastered with clay.

With increasing population the need of wood for heating in winter, as well as for dwelling construction, and the demand for trees suitable for shipbuilding, had the inevitable result of devastating great areas. It is estimated that nine-tenths of all the valuable forests had been cut down by the end of the last century.

Probably some form of government action will be necessary in order that out of the many thousands of small tracts of unused land a sufficient number can be assembled so as to make practicable the adoption of modern forestry methods on a considerable scale. The physical conditions are favorable, the rainfall is abundant, and under wise management tree growing should become a highly profitable industry.

Down to the Sea in Ships

ONE of New York's pleasantest summer diversions has been curtailed, and those who have sought the luxury of an ocean vessel, with its excellent orchestra, its cool decks and its inviting lounge on sailing night, will find this attraction denied them in future.

Since the steamship companies developed the practice of sending out their great ocean greyhounds at midnight, it has been a growing custom to go to the docks and visit the vessels. Persons who have been abroad, others who would like to go abroad, some who obtain a vicarious sense of being "in society" merely by seeing those whose pictures adorn the supplements of the newspapers, or others to whom the sight of a "movie" star is an event of first importance, have made it their regular Friday night pastime to "go down to the sea in ships." Many would accouter themselves in evening clothes in order the better to carry out the part they assume, of being there to see friends off.

The writing room usually has been filled with those inditing notes to their friends ashore, thinking, in their unfamiliarity with the practice of sending mail off with the pilot, that these letters will be dispatched with a foreign postmark.

Others would merely listen to the orchestra, wander about the ship, stand on the afterdeck and enjoy the cooling breezes of the Hudson, or inspect the staterooms and other features.

So delightful had this diversion become that when the Ile de France, of the French line, sailed recently, some 5000 "guests" were aboard at the sailing hour and the ship was detained half an hour while those who were reluctant to have the company take the liner away from them were gently but firmly put ashore.

With ten times as many visitors as first-class passengers, the company came to the conclusion that the limit had been reached, and hereafter passes to board outgoing vessels must be obtained. Those who had accepted the French line's hospitality averred that it was "fine while it lasted," and until the other lines establish similar rules it is to be presumed that the rendezvous will be held on ships where a welcome to all is still extended.

Chinese Students and Politics

THE warning of the Chinese Students' Federation at Tientsin to their fellow students in Manchuria against seizing upon the Tsinan incident for agitation against Japan shows that a saner balance of judgment is beginning to creep into the student movement in China, a movement which has played a major rôle in the shaping of that country's domestic politics and foreign policy for the past decade. The Tientsin students' communication says in one place: "It is wrong for students to become mixed up with politics," and in another: "The interference of Chinese students in politics for a rising against the Japanese will only complicate matters."

It will be generally conceded that, in any country, students should not become embroiled in politics as such. They are at their universities or colleges for the specific purpose of gaining a knowledge which will enable them so inclined to take part in politics in later years and to play a more intelligent rôle therein and

one which will make more for the betterment of their Nation than would otherwise be the case. While in school they are laying the groundwork for later activity, and their whole energy and attention is required for this.

And yet there can be no question that the student movement in China has accomplished much good by interfering in politics, although it is far from being an unmixed good. The students have been actuated by a genuine patriotism for China at a time when the vast bulk of their countrymen, including the majority of the leaders, felt no such patriotism. They have succeeded, largely through agitation and demonstration, in driving from office more than one politician or militarist who was utilizing his office only to enrich himself or who was bargaining away Chinese rights to foreign powers. They have exercised tremendous influence in the formation of a more or less patriotic public opinion throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Republic.

This has been possible for several reasons, one of which is that the students were the only united, semi-organized body in China capable of making their voice heard. They may have been a minority, as indeed they are, but they were an articulate minority while the majority remained silent. Moreover, the tremendous respect for learning which the Chinese entertain gave their utterances a greater weight than would be the case in the Occident. The movement thrived on success, and grew in strength with each succeeding victory.

It may be that the time has come for the students of China to withdraw from politics, as the Tientsin Federation evidently favors doing. The danger is that student activity in politics is apt to run wild and to get beyond control. After all, a few thousand youths still in their teens or early twenties cannot be entrusted with the destiny of a Nation. They have proved most effective as a check on misgovernment. When that need no longer exists, or when some more responsible group is able to so function, the students should go back to their classrooms and observe political happenings only through those classroom windows.

Conducting American Orchestras

MUSICIANS of European training seem to be preferred, as a rule, to conduct American orchestras; and doubtless they will continue to be, as long as greater scope for study and practice exists in their countries than in the United States. In some cases, they are perhaps sought for no other reason than that they have a European outlook, whether German, French, Italian, Russian or British; in others, plainly enough, they are wanted because they surpass their rivals of the United States as technicians and interpreters.

There has been an instance lately of the rule completely failing to hold. When Walter Damrosch was preparing to retire from the conductorship of the New York Symphony Orchestra, one distinguished European after another was put for a time in his place. But a man to assume the permanent direction was not found. The explanation may be that only an American would do to lead the organization, or only Mr. Damrosch himself would answer. At all events, nobody of European schooling, however great his acclaim, ever quite commanded the situation. Had the best available conductors among Americans been tried, each having a turn at the baton, possibly the right person would have been found. Had Chalmers Clifton, for example, the conductor of the American Orchestral Society of New York, been put to the test—there are a number of rising artists, truly, whom New York Symphony audiences might profitably have entertained as "guests" for a concert or two—some facts might have been brought out, to say the least, even if no talents discovered. But before that could happen, the New York Symphony was merged with the Philharmonic Society, and its independent existence ceased.

In broad view, American conductors, such as have arisen, may be said to be makers, rather than takers, of places. They must build up an institution from the ground; or opportunity to do that lacking, they must get hold of one that is but fairly started and bring it up to a becoming standard. So Mr. Damrosch did in New York, so Frederick Stock has done in Chicago, and so Leopold Stokowsky in Philadelphia. If the American, that is to say, advances at all, he has to do so through initiative instead of promotion. He has to work out his study and practice largely by himself; and if he sees the European conductor preferred by most audiences in the United States, he is pretty sure to find himself unflatteringly supported by his own public.

Random Ramblings

It seems that the substitution of right and left for starboard and port by the International Nautical Congress in London was only tentative, so landlubbers can continue to argue which side of the ship is port and which side starboard.

Commander Byrd's party which will explore the antarctic by airplane will wear boots, handmade to accommodate five pairs of heavy woolen socks. But can they properly be called balloon boots?

Cornell University searchers for the fiery secret of cold light probably will not admit the poet's explanation that they are "fragments of a star dancing in the meadow."

In spite of the immense sum that will be spent on roads in the United States this year, there will doubtless be the same criticism of poor roads next year.

Many a Mr. Moderate Means and his wife have reason to be grateful for prohibition. Instead of the open saloon they have the closed car.

Mr. Ford's new models are now being seen in increasing numbers. A few years more and we will have passed out of the Elizabethan era.

Courtesy is the lubricant that quite often eases the hearings of the overbearing.

May political plums never turn out to be sour grapes.

The tax on credulity remains about the same.

Friend India

By MARC T. GREENE

VI

BENARES

IN THE Far and Middle East the ancient authority of the spoken word is still great, in the more remote sections only less than that of the written word. The easterner is fond of words. He likes to utter them, and he delights in emphasis. The Chinese believes that the higher his voice is raised the more conviction will his assertions carry; and you will find two Chinese in ordinary converse so violent in their emphasis that you scarcely know what to expect from them at any moment.

There is much of this same tendency among the masses of Indian peoples. They are scarce as noisy as the Chinese, who delight in clamor of every sort, but they are quite noisy enough, and they help to make of India a noisy land. Other factors make material contributions, especially the animal. One of the good features of the Hindu religion is its regard for animals, but the stranger is sometimes inclined to think this is a bit overdone, since little or no restraint is placed upon the activities or manifestations of any animal, whether cow, horse, dog or cat.

The cow wanders at will upon the sidewalk, and the dog sleeps undisturbed in the middle of the street, having learned through many ages that no harm will come to him. If he is in the way the Hindu vehicle driver will go around him with the same care taken to avoid disturbing the perturbations of the cow along the road or on the sidewalk or about the temple entrances. It is a land where the animal truly comes into its own and seems to be well aware of its privileges.

The dog, the cat, the monkey, the peacock and a few others make the night clamorous in India. I was first impressed with this, not altogether agreeably, at Jaipur. No sooner had the darkness fallen than a terrific din broke forth. My hotel was near the gardens of the Maharajah's summer palace, and those gardens were full of monkeys and peacocks and a variety of other birds.

The peacock alone is able to shriek in such a fashion as to be heard for miles on a quiet night. Moreover, every dog in the neighborhood seemed bent on outdoing his fellow in noise. An occasional donkey, of course, added his voice; for that is about the only diversion possible to this much-enduring little beast. And it seemed to me that for hours a perfect bedlam of noise continued, into which now and then was injected the high-pitched converse of coolies or guards or watchmen who seemed to entertain only derision for the idea of slumber—their own or that of anyone else. And so it goes, more or less, all through India until, as in China, one of necessity grows accustomed to it and by and by finds it even an inducement to slumber, as the country-dweller the chorus of frogs in the near-by pond.

But noise is only a part of the seething, ceaseless activity, the never-ending motion of the East. There is no greater fallacy than the notion that no one ever hurries in the East, that everywhere is calm and repose. I have never seen so much activity anywhere in the world as in the streets of Shanghai, nor so much noise among a throng of human beings as in the Howrah station in Calcutta, nor so much concentrated energy and industry by individual workers as among the artisans of Canton or Kyoto or Delhi.

In the latter, the Muhammadan stronghold of India, I stood the other night in the great square whence lead the streets of the shops and native restaurants and hotels, amid such a scene of human bustle and restless motion and conversational clamor as I have not often regarded. And in every one of a dozen teeming streets for a mile or two it was the same. Eastern calm, indeed! There is little of it in India at any hour of the twenty-four.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THE Italian State Tourist Department has published an official guide to Italian hotels in four languages (English, French, Italian and German) which, in addition to much useful information for tourists, contains a full list of Italian hotels and pensions with the maximum and minimum charges for rooms and food. All the hotel managers have signed a declaration that they will not charge visitors more than the prices marked in the official guide, and it is in the power of visitors to lodge complaints to the State Tourist Department, which has offices in all the important tourist centers of Italy, against excessive charges. The guidebook has been put on sale at the price of three lire a copy.

On the cover of the book there is a reproduction of the famous "Monumentum Hospitalitatis" or "Column of Hospitality," which was erected by Guido del Duca and by Arrigo Mainardi at Bertinoro, in the Province of Romagna, and which is mentioned by Dante Alighieri in his "Divine Comedy." This column has a most curious and interesting history. The rivalry and jealousy between the two patrician families of Bertinoro, due to their desire of offering hospitality to the foreigners who happened to be passing through their town, was so great that many encounters had occurred between them. Finally a truce was concluded between the rival parties, a column was erected in the center of the town with one ring for each family, and it was agreed that any traveler who happened to tie his horse to one of the rings should be the guest of the family whose ring had been used.

The Fascist Revolution of October, 1922, and a number of the salient events which led to it, have captivated the interest of many playwrights, with the result that several plays illustrating episodes of the Fascist Revolution and of the life of the Duce have been written and are now produced in Italy and abroad. One of these plays has been written by Roberto Farnacci, at one time secretary-general of the Fascist Party, and has been performed with remarkable success in many Italian towns. Messages from Tokyo recently published in the Italian press show that three plays written by Shimoi, Atakaji and Kaoru Osami, with the Duce as their hero, have been produced in the leading prose theaters of Tokyo before crowded houses. One of these plays, "Mussolini," is a vivid reconstruction of the early political activities of the Italian Dictator, and the three acts in which the play is divided show the Duce first as an emigrant in Switzerland, then as leader of the Italian Socialist Party in pre-war days, and finally as the victorious chief of the Black Shirts on their march on Rome.

It seems that all the efforts to rebuild the center of Rome and to transform the City of the Caesars into a modern town are doomed to failure. The number of ancient relics, marble fragments and the like, which invariably come to light whenever a house is demolished to make room for a modern building, is so great that the task of reconstructing the center of the city has become almost hopeless and may be said to have been abandoned. As soon as any such discovery is made the civic authorities step in to examine the find and to decide on the best means of its preservation. Not long ago a block of houses near the Argentina Theater, between the Pantheon and the Capitoline area, was bought by a few industrialists who wished to build there large modern houses. During the work of demolition several remains belonging to no less than five different Roman temples were unearthed, and the discovery was regarded as having such archaeological importance that the authorities decided that the remains must be preserved in their original site, and accordingly withdrew the permission previously given to erect the new buildings.

The Italian Consular Service has been entirely reorganized and many new posts have been established with the twofold object of promoting commercial relations and

Here in Benares, as Hindu as Delhi is Muhammadan, and more so, there is the same never-ceasing activity along the high shores of the sacred Ganges where, from the numberless bathing ghats, Hindu pilgrims from far and near are lavying their hands, faces or bodies in the revered waters.

Having driven in a gharry from the hotel at the cantonment, I alight among a seething horde of pilgrims, small traders, mendicants and temple attendants, almost as noisy as that about the Kalighat Temple in Calcutta. One of them guides me through a narrow and steep alleyway down to the riverside where, though I have spoken never a word nor manifested desires of any sort, I am ushered into a curious sort of small craft which is immediately unmoored and, with two lusty Indians at the oars, rowed slowly down the river toward the great railway bridge.

And here again I regard a scene such as is found nowhere else in the world. For a mile or more along the river, which is broad here and of a current sufficient to keep it quite limpid, there is a succession of bathing ghats small and great, simple and luxurious; of temples of every size and design and age; of Hindu lodging places; of small vinding stands; of boatmen's jetties with many strange craft; of bathers of every age, some skilled swimmers doing just "crawl strokes" half way across the river, some no swimmers at all and reluctant even to trust themselves to the water, and so dipping up the sacred fluid in cupped hands to dash it over head and face.

Children unconcerned with the nature of the Ganges as differing from any other stream, play joyously along the riverside shallows. The aged dip up handbills and regard reverently the drops which seep slowly through their fingers. Pilgrims from distant places store a few gills carefully in bottles to bear hence to their homes. Scores of men and women sit in meditative silence on the edge of the floats or on the shore with feet in the water, their features composed in a rapt and peaceful satisfaction. Thus, one fancies, does a contented calm soften the face of the far-come Mussulman as at last he gazes upon the walls of Mecca.

Crowning the precipitous banks, high above the river, tower several vast temples, six or seven lofty stories of curiously shaped construction and strangely carved adornment. Beneath them here and there the river bit by bit eats its way landward. Many a smaller shrine has already crumbled as the sands have shifted and receded. Sometimes one has slid entirely into the water and its columns emerge at an angle as they sink slowly into oblivion.

The position of one or two of the greater temples already grows precarious, and when they fall what a fall will be there! But new shrines continually arise as the offerings of the Ganges pilgrims pour into the hands of the priests.

Already the riverside is a strange blend of the old and the new, of the garish adornment of modern temples and the crumbling ruins of the old. And the blend of humanity is yet more striking, the commingling here at the sacred water of the rich and poor, the high and low, the numberless castes of Hinduisms. And the far-flooding, gently moving flood of the noble river seems to wash away, to force kindly but firmly aside for the nonce at least, all these many and varied distinctions among these multitudes who come here with so great a faith.

Wealth and power and caste alike seem left behind at the water's edge, and as the pilgrims sink into the arms of the great Ganges they are all, without distinction of rank or purse or caste, members of one common humanity.

Of preserving the nationality of Italians residing abroad. The consular service now consists of 300 principal offices, including seventy consuls-general, eighty-eight consuls, ninety-two vice-consuls and fifty honorary consuls, besides a number of consular agencies. New posts have been established, particularly in the Mediterranean basin, in France, in South America and in the United States. As regards the United States new offices have been opened at Atlanta, Ga., Houston, Tex., and Providence, R. I. Boston has been raised to the rank of a consulate-general. It is intended to assign wider duties of an economic and commercial nature to the service, especially in those countries affording fields for Italian migration.

One of the main attractions of the exhibition now held in Turin to commemorate the fourth centenary of the birth of Duke Emanuele Filiberto of Savoy and the tenth anniversary of Italy's victory in the World War is the futurist pavilion. Apparently futurist architects believe that the day is near when they will be allowed to construct a city to their liking; they have therefore availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the Turin Exhibition to show to the general public a scheme of a futurist Italian street. The striking characteristic of this street is the glorification of all things extreme: violent colors, violent and daring angles, violent designs. The houses, too, have a violent aspect; they are constructed in such a way that those living in them shall never lose sight of the dynamic activity of the street. The staircases leading to the upper stories are external; "luminous spaces" provide the necessary lighting to the buildings. The rooms have also a peculiar decoration, consisting of wood, silk, aluminum and felt. It is stated that the municipal authorities will shortly give the architects a suitable area for a practical experiment of their futurist city, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to find people willing to take possession of such fancy houses.

A complete reorganization of the management of the Scala Theater of Milan has recently been approved by the Fascist Government. The control of the theater was originally in the hands of a few rich members of the Milanese aristocracy who leased it to impresarios, some of whom were unable to overcome the financial difficulties involved in maintaining the traditions of the most important opera house in the world. Owing to these difficulties the Scala remained closed for a number of years, but through the efforts of one of the Socialist mayors of Milan it was reopened in 1920 under the direction of the "Ente Autonomo," in which were represented the owners of the theater, the box holders and the commune of Milan. It has now been decided to intrust the management of the Scala to a new administrative body which becomes sole proprietor of the theater through the expropriation of the rights of the box holders. Many improvements have lately been made in all the stage machinery, the lighting, and so forth.

A vigorous campaign is being carried on by several Italian newspapers to banish all foreign words from the Italian language and to replace them with their exact Italian equivalents. This campaign is particularly directed against sporting terms, which are almost all English. It is admitted that some of the English sporting terms used in the Italian language, such as "record" and "sports," have no Italian equivalents, although as regards the latter there are many who believe that it is actually derived from the Italian "diporto," which means pasture. There are, it is maintained, several English sporting terms which, if translated into Italian, would convey the exact meaning. Such words as trainer, team, ground, can certainly be translated into Italian, though, squadra, campo, and, as a matter of fact, these are frequently used by Italian sportsmen. The main difficulty rests with some terms, as for instance goal, which cannot be translated literally enough to convey their full meaning.